SAFETY
&
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
INSPECTION
CHECKLIST

FOR DOD ACCIDENT PREVENTION PURPOSES ONLY

United States Army Safety Center – Fort Rucker, Alabama

US ARMY SAFETY CENTER WEBSITE - http://safety.army.mil

September 2002

Editors Note

This guide arose out of the need for a comprehensive checklist for use during the Risk Management and Safety training conducted by the US Army Safety Center, during which students survey a local facility as part of their education. This is not an Official Army Document, merely a tool to assist you in maintaining a safe and healthful workplace.

The most current AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program; AR 385-55, Prevention of Army Motor Vehicle Accidents; and the 29CFR1910, OSHA Standards for General Industry, dated January 2001, were used as the basis for this document.

The words Standard Army have been removed from the title, as Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspection checklist was a confusing title, leading some personnel to assume that completing the checklist correlated with completing the annual SASOHI requirement. No checklist, regardless of length or breadth will ever completely satisfy the requirements of a SASOHI inspection.

Wherever possible, the guide has been arranged so that you may use one or two pages as a self-contained pull out. This was in order to facilitate USASC Risk Management training and works well when using multiple individuals or teams to conduct a survey.

There are two inherent hazards with any inspection checklist, one of which occurs during checklist preparation and the other during use.

The difficulty with checklist preparation is not what items to include, but rather what items to omit. Everything is important, but if everything is included, then there is no point to having the checklist, as you have just recreated the original document. This checklist includes the more commonly found operations, conditions, and violations that we are encountering during training visits to the field. In some areas, most notably all of Subpart Z and most of Subpart H, 29CFR1910, these standards were both too copious and too critical for inclusion in this checklist. While brevity is the object of any checklist, it is secondary to the primary goal of soldier and worker safety. In many cases, the standards that I have provided here will require more extensive research through the use of other official publications.

This leads directly to the second hazard, which is the tendency to use checklists as a replacement for the original Regulations, Codes and Policies. That is not the intent, as this checklist is not all-inclusive. It is designed for use as a supplement to those documents, and should complement, rather than replace them. It will remain necessary to be conversant with the appropriate Army Regulations, in order to ensure the greatest degree of protection. The reference is listed for each item in the checklist as an intentional measure to pull you back to the original document.

If you have submissions for additions, subtractions, changes, or if you have comments pertaining to this document, please submit them to the US Army Safety Center. All comments, both positive and negative, are welcome, as they will assist in future revisions of this document. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, if a discrepancy is found between this checklist and the original document; the original document will take precedence in all instances.

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References:

1.AR 385-10; The Army Safety Program; Feb 2000

2.AR 385-55; Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents; Mar1987

3.29CFR1910; General Industry; Jan 2001 © American Safety Training

Foreword

Army Regulation 385-10 prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policy, responsibilities and procedures to protect and preserve Army personnel and property against accidental loss. It also provides for public safety incidental to Army operations and activities and safe and healthful workplaces, procedures and equipment. This regulation assures statutory and regulatory compliance. (AR 385-10; 1-1 (a)

All standards established by the Department of Labor pursuant to Sections 6 and 19 of Public Law 91-596 are adopted as Army Safety Standards and will be complied with in applicable Army workplaces. Army workplaces are generally comparable to private sector workplaces. (AR 385-10; 3-1 (a)

Commanders will apply OSHA and other non-DA regulatory or consensus safety and health standards to military-unique equipment, systems, operations or workplaces, in whole or in part, insofar as practicable. When military design, specifications or requirements render compliance infeasible, or when no regulatory or consensus standard exists for such military applications, Commanders will request development and publishing of special military standards, rules or regulations prescribing Occupational Safety and Health measures from the Army Safety Office (HQDA). (AR 385-10; 3-1 (a)

When standards in Army publications conflict with a legal standard such as the OSHA Act, or provide a lower degree of protection, the legal standard will apply. When the Army standards are equal to or exceed such requirements in providing workplace safety, the Army requirement will apply. (AR 385-10; 3-2)

Whenever possible, Commanders will evaluate the level of safety provided by established safety and occupational health standards to determine if additional safeguards are required. Priority for these reviews will be given to activities with high loss potential. (AR 385-10; 3-3)

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Chapter 1.
Risk Assessment Code Matrix and Terms

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Severity

I Catastrophic:	Death or permanent total disability, system loss, and major property damage
II Critical:	Permanent partial disability or temporary total disability in excess of 3 months, major system damage, significant property damages.
III Marginal:	Minor injury lost workday accident or compensable injury or illness, minor system/property damage.
IV Negligible:	First aid or minor supportive medical treatment, minor system impairment.

Probability

A Frequent:	**Individual item** - likely to occur frequently in the life of the system, facility, etc. **Fleet or inventory** - continuously experienced.
B Likely:	**Individual item** - will occur several times in the life of item. **Fleet or inventory** - will occur frequently
C Occasional:	**Individual item** - likely to occur some time in the life of item. **Fleet or inventory** - will occur several times.
D Seldom:	**Individual item** - unlikely, but possible to occur in the life of item. **Fleet or inventory** - unlikely, but can reasonably be expected to occur.
E Unlikely:	**Individual item** - so unlikely it can be assumed occurrence may not be experienced. **Fleet or inventory** - unlikely to occur, but possible.

NOTE 1)
Hazards will be assessed using the above table, (Risk Assessment Code Matrix) and a Risk Assessment Code, (RAC), will be determined.
NOTE 2)
Cost of correction, future intended use of the facility and availability of desired alternative methods of control will be considered.
NOTE 3)
Coordination's must be affected between Fire Department and Occupational Health Personnel to ensure that hazards identified by those organizations are entered into appropriate abatement plans IAW AR 420-90 and DA PAM 40-503.
NOTE 4)
Hazards will be eliminated on a "Worst-First" basis.
NOTE 5)
An abatement plan must be prepared for each RAC 1 or 2 hazard whose correction will exceed 30 days.

AR 385-10, 3-9 (1), (2)

Chapter 2.
Army Safety Program - AR 385-10

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Organizational structure:

1. Have additional duty safety personnel been appointed in writing?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (1)

2. Are commissioned officers assigned as additional duty safety personnel at Battalion level and higher?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (2)

3. Are additional duty safety personnel in the rank of staff sergeant or higher at Company level?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (3)

4. Have the unit safety personnel attended a local unit safety officer course?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I, (f) (4)

5. Does the unit safety officer have 1 year or more retainability in the unit upon duty appointment?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (5)

6. Does the unit safety officer give safety duties proper priority?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (6)

7. Does the unit safety officer report directly to the commander on safety related matters?
   (AR 385-10 Para 2-I (f) (7)

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Abatement Programs:

1. Are hazards assessed in terms of severity and probability and assigned a Risk Assessment Code, (RAC)? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(1)

2. Is coordination effected between Fire Department and Occupational Health personnel to ensure that hazards identified are entered into the appropriate abatement plan? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(1)

3. Are hazards eliminated on a "worst-first" basis? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(2)

4. Is an abatement plan prepared for each RAC 1 and 2 hazard when corrective action will exceed 30 days? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(2)

5. Does the involved command approve the abatement plan? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(2)

6. Are procedures, such as spot-checking or sampling, used to ensure that interim control measures are being implemented? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(3)

7. Are copies of the abatement plan placed in each unit in the place where personnel notices are usually posted? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(4)

8. Are violations that are the responsibility of another Army command or installation, DOD, or outside agency, brought to the attention of the responsible official for action? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(5)

9. Do MACOM representatives review installation abatement plans on an annual basis, at a minimum, to ensure adequate resource allocation and to ensure that non-resource intensive corrective actions are accomplished? (AR 385-10 Para 3-9 (a)(6)

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Operational procedures:

1. Do leaders and managers ensure that physical standards for facilities and equipment meet or exceed safety and health standards in pertinent host government, Federal, State and local statutes and regulations and Army regulations?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (a)

2. Do leaders and managers ensure that the risk management process is incorporated in regulations, directives, SOP's, special orders, training plans and operational plans?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (b)

3. Do leaders and managers ensure that SOP's are developed for all operations entailing risk of death, serious injury, and occupational illness or property loss?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (b)

4. Do leaders and managers develop and implement actions to meet responsibilities contained in the accident prevention plans of higher headquarters?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (c)

5. Do leaders and managers provide focus and continuity to safety program efforts?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (c)

6. IS DD Form 2272, (Department of Defense Safety and Occupational Health Program), posted in all industrial workplaces?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (d)

7. Do leaders and managers ensure that appropriate safety and occupational health training is provided to all personnel?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (e)

8. Are all DA personnel protected from coercion, discrimination and/or reprisals for participation in the Army safety and occupational health program?
(AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (f)

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Operational Procedures Continued:

9. Do leaders and managers establish specific plans to assure continuity of safety and occupational health services during tactical operations or mobilization? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (g)

10. Do leaders and managers conduct an annual safety and loss control program, using results oriented criteria? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (h)

11. Do leaders and managers establish procedures to ensure that required Personal Protective Equipment, (PPE), is provided, used and maintained in accordance with AR 385-10 and the 29CFR1910? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (j)

12. Do leaders and managers establish an effective explosives safety program in accordance with AR 385-10 and other appropriate publications? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (k)

13. Do leaders and managers ensure that effective range safety procedures are implemented and sustained, to include safety office review of all new range construction and all range waivers? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (l)

14. Do leaders and managers publish command procedures to implement effective family, sports and recreation safety programs and identify responsibilities for all subordinate organizations and installations? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (m)

15. Do leaders and managers establish effective water safety procedures in accordance with AR 385-10 and other appropriate publications? (AR 385-10 Para 2-2 (n)

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Safety and Occupational Health Inspections of Army Workplaces:

1. Are all workplaces inspected at least annually using Standard Army Safety and Occupational Health Inspections, (SASOHI), procedures?
   (AR 385-10 Para 4-1 (a)

2. Unless specifically exempted, do qualified safety and health professionals as defined below conduct SASOHI inspections?
   (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(b)
   a) Safety and Occupational Health Manager/Specialist, GS-0018
   b) Safety Engineer GS/GM-0803

   Other job specialties will provide support within their respective areas:

c)	Safety Engineering Technician	GS-0802
d)	Safety Technician	GS-0019
e)	Aviation Safety Officer	GS-1825
f)	Air Safety Investigating Officer	GS-1815
g)	Fire Protection Engineer	GS-0804
h)	Fire Protection Specialist/Marshal	GS-0081
i)	Medical Officer	GS-0602
j)	Health Physicist	GS-1306
k)	Industrial Hygienist	GS-0690
l)	Occupational Health Nurse	GS-0610
m)	Environmental Health Technician	GS-0699

   Other personnel determined to be equally qualified as compared to the personnel listed in items 2 a through m listed above, IAW AR 385-10, Section II of the Glossary.

3. If the SASOSHI is to be conducted by trained, qualified and appointed collateral duty safety personnel, does the work site meet the following criteria?
   (AR 385-10 Para 4-1 (b)(1)
   a) Low risk operations as determined by a written risk assessment
   b) Lost time job-related injury rate of no more than 10 per 1,000 personnel, (Military and Civilian), averaged for the last three years
   c) A written risk assessment, (IAW 29CFR1910.132), for current operations on file at the work site, conducted by a qualified civilian or military safety and occupational health professional as previously described

NOTES:_____

Safety and Occupational Health Inspections of Army Workplaces Continued:

4. Are collateral duty safety personnel, who are to conduct SASOHIs, appointed and validated by the activity commander as possessing the following qualifications, as required by 29CFR1960.57?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(b)(2)
    a) The ability to recognize hazards
    b) The ability to assess hazards, including the requirement and procedures to contact safety or health professionals when risks are assessed as medium or higher
    c) The ability to advise on abatement options, complete abatement documentation, and follow up on corrective actions
    d) The ability to use Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards and Army requirements that are appropriate to the worksite(s)
    e) The ability to use equipment necessary to conduct a thorough inspection
    f) Completion of supervisor and/or employee training as required by 29CFR1960.55 and 29CFR1960.59
    g) The conduct of at least one inspection accompanied by a qualified civilian or military safety and occupational health professional as previously described

5. Do collateral duty safety personnel conduct their SASOHI inspections on a quarterly basis, and does a qualified civilian or military safety and occupational health professional accompany the collateral duty safety personnel on at least one inspection per year, in order to assure that quality inspections are being conducted?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(b)(3)

6. Are "No-notice" SASOHIs conducted when local safety and health personnel determine they will provide a significantly more meaningful assessment of actual operating conditions and practices?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(c)

7. Is a representative of the official in charge of the workplace and an authorized representative of civilian employees given the opportunity to accompany the inspector during physical inspections of the workplace?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(d)

8. Does the SASOHI inspector consult a sampling of personnel on matters affecting their safety and health and offer them the opportunity to identify, in confidence, unsafe or unhealthful working conditions in the workplace?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(e)

9. When an "imminent danger" situation is found, are the supervisor and activity head notified as soon as possible, and does the inspector provide technical advice to the supervisor on the scene, who will correct the situation or cease the operation and withdraw personnel from exposure?
(AR 385-10 Para 4-1(f)

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Safety and Occupational Health Inspections of Army Workplaces Continued:

10. Are notices of violations for RAC 1 or 2 hazards detected during SASOHI inspections recorded on DA Form 4753, or equivalent and given to the appropriate official in charge of the workplace? (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(i)

11. Does the official in charge post these notices at or near the hazard within 15 days for safety violations and 30 days for health violations and does the notice remain posted for three working days or until correction, whichever is longer? (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(i)

12. Do all posted notices describe the nature and severity of the violation, the substance of the abatement plan, and interim protective measures? (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(i)

13. Are all violations entered on DA Form 4754, Violation Inventory Log, or the equivalent? (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(j)

14. Are procedures established to follow up on the correction of deficiencies? (AR 385-10 Para 4-1(k)

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Chapter 3.
Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents - AR 385-55

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Safe Driving Operations

1. Are drivers prohibited from driving more than ten continuous hours and from exceeding a combined duty period of 12 hours in any 24-hour period without at least 8 hours of continuous sleep?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (a)

2. If more than 10 hours are needed to complete operations, is a qualified assistant driver assigned to each vehicle?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (b)

3. Do drivers take 15-minute rest breaks every 2 to 3 hours, or 100 to 150 miles, whichever occurs first, and are 1-hour meal breaks provided?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (c)

4. During breaks, do drivers inspect their vehicles and ensure that equipment and cargo is secure?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (c)

5. Are headphones and earphones prohibited while operating Army Motor Vehicles, with the exception of required and approved hearing protection?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (d)

6. Are drivers prohibited from consuming intoxicating beverages in the 8 hours prior to scheduled duty or during their normal duty shift?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (e)

7. Are drivers prohibited from eating, drinking or smoking while the vehicle is in motion?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (f)

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Vehicle Safety Standards

1. Prior to vehicle dispatch, do commanders ensure that drivers perform proper Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services, (PMCS), in order to ensure the following?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-7 (a)
   a) Proper functioning and adjustment of steering, lights, windshield wipers, horns, warning signals, side and rearview mirrors, restraint systems and other safety devices.
   b) Restraint systems are readily available to all occupants of the vehicle
   c) Proper condition, (Clean and serviceable), of windshields, windows, lights, reflectors and other safety devices
   d) Effective, operable and adjusted service or parking brakes
   e) No leaks
   f) That no condition exists that may cause injuries to personnel or failure of a component
   g) Properly secured loads
   h) Loads do not exceed design load limits
   i) Safe transport of personnel

2. Do driver training courses and driver performance evaluations include safety aspects of driver maintenance?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (b)

3. Are operators responsible and encouraged to bring any vehicle shortcoming to the supervisor's attention?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-6 (d)

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Fire prevention:

1. Are Army Motor vehicles prohibited from operation unless entirely free of gasoline leaks and Class III diesel, oil and water leaks?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (a)

2. Are electric lamps that are used to examine or repair vehicles IAW the standards of the National Electric Codes?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (b)

3. Is smoking prohibited in the following areas?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (c)
   a) In shops, garages or motor pool parking areas, except in areas specifically designated by competent authority as smoking areas
   b) Within 50 feet of vehicles loaded with flammable or combustible liquids with a flashpoint below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, flammable gases, or explosives
   c) In the presence of flammable vapors, such as those present when refueling, or while examining or repairing engines or fuel systems
   d) By the operator at any time the vehicle is in motion

4. During refueling operations, do drivers turn off the engine, put manual transmissions in low gear or automatic transmissions in park, and use the parking brake?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (d)

5. When low temperatures prevent the use of the parking brake, are wheel chocks used?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (d)

6. Is fueling discontinued when there is lightning within 5 miles?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (d)

7. Is all flammable and combustible waste material removed to a collection area outside of motor shops and garages at the close of each workday?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (e)

8. Are trucks loaded with combustible waste unloaded before being parked for the night?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (f)

9. Is gasoline prohibited from use for any cleaning purpose?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (g)

10. Are vehicles that are transporting explosives equipped with two fire extinguishers?
    (AR 385-55, Para 2-12 (h)

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Transport of Hazardous Material:

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1. Are vehicles transporting hazardous materials appropriately placarded on all sides?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (a)

2. Are vehicles transporting hazardous materials in compliance with 49CFR171 or host nation requirements?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (a)

3. Are loads blocked and braced in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations and appropriate Army Regulations to prevent shifting?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (a)

4. Do drivers of vehicles transporting hazardous materials follow a preplanned route that minimizes exposure in densely populated areas?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (b)(1)

5. Do drivers of vehicles transporting hazardous materials park in areas where exposure to inhabited buildings and public gatherings is limited?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (b)(2)

6. Are all vehicles transporting ammunition, poisons(Class A or B), radioactive yellow-III label materials and explosives on public highways in conformance with the following?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (c)(1-3), (d)(1-3)

   a) Loaded to meet hazard classification and compatibility requirements listed in 49CFR390, except as permitted by international agreements or Status of Forces Agreements, (SOFA)

   b) Offloaded before major maintenance is performed. Normal servicing and minor repairs may be made when uploaded if practical and necessary for safe movement

   c) Inspected per AR 55-355 before being loaded and when entering an Army establishment before unloading, using DD Form 626(Motor Vehicle Inspection). An inspection area will be provided for, and in case of an emergencies, a remote area designated as a suspect area will also be provided

   d) Fueled and inspected for proper condition before loading

   e) Be the van type or be equipped with side stakes with the cargo protected by a tarpaulin or canvas top

   f) Have brakes set and at least one wheel chocked during all loading, unloading and tie-down operations

Transport of Hazardous Material Continued:

7. Does the receiving organization report damaged or improper shipment of hazardous materials on SF 346 IAW AR 55-355, and provide a copy to the organizational safety office? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (e)

8. Do drivers of vehicles transporting hazardous materials follow a preplanned route that minimizes exposure in densely populated areas? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (e)

9. Do shipping containers for hazardous materials meet current DOT regulations to include identification of contents by proper shipping name? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (f)

10. Are personnel prohibited from riding on or in the cargo compartment of a motor vehicle transporting explosives, fuel, or other hazardous materials? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (g)

11. Are explosives prohibited from being transported in the passenger compartment of material-handling equipment or commercial AMVs? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (h)

12. Is an assistant driver used when transporting hazardous materials? (AR 385-55, Para 2-13 (i)

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Precautions against asphyxiation:

1. Are vehicles periodically inspected to ensure there are no leaks in the exhaust system?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-14(a)

2. Are garages, shops and other enclosed areas used for vehicles adequately ventilated at all times to prevent overexposure to exhaust gases from vehicle engines or space heaters?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-14(b)

3. Are personnel prohibited from sleeping in parked vehicles with the engine or heater running?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-14(d)

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Use of Safety Equipment:

1. Do all personnel riding in Department of Defense, (DOD), motor vehicles wear seatbelts, both on and off the installation?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(a)

2. Does the vehicle driver inform passengers of the seat belt requirement?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(a)

3. Does the senior occupant enforce seatbelt use?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(a)

4. Is eye protection, (goggles), used by drivers, vehicle commanders and assistant drivers of combat vehicles that are not equipped with a windshield or on which the windshield is down?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(b)

5. Is head protection, (Helmet or CVC), worn at all times by all occupants of combat vehicles?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(b)

6. Are all trailers equipped with safety chains or similar devices to prevent breakaway trailer accidents?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(c)

7. Are trailer brake lights, taillights and turn signals in proper operating condition?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(c)

8. Are all military motor vehicles that operate on public roads equipped with highway warning kits?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(d)

9. Are vehicles that carry flammable or explosive materials prohibited from using or carrying warning flares?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(e)

10. Are all military vehicles equipped with chock blocks, and are chock blocks used when parked on an incline or whenever or wherever maintenance is being performed?
    (AR 385-55, Para 2-16(i)

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Safe Movement of Personnel:

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1. Whenever possible, are personnel transported in passenger vehicles such as sedans, station wagons or buses? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(a)

2. If cargo vehicles are used to transport personnel, do they conform to the following standards? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(b)
   a) There must be adequate fixed seating. Personnel may be transported without fixed seats for short distances on post, provided that each passenger remains seated and the truck body is equipped with stakes or sideboards.
   b) When cargo space is used for passengers, canvas tops must be in place with the sides rolled down.
   c) All occupants must remain seated while the vehicle is in motion.
   d) Whenever dump trucks are used to transport personnel, positive locking devices will be used to prevent accidental activation of hoist controls.

3. Is the number of passengers transported in buses or converted cargo vehicles in "over-the-road" service restricted to the designated seating capacity? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(c)

4. Is riding on loads or partial loads permitted only when it would be dangerous to ride in the cab or front seat, or when guard or servicing personnel are involved? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(d)

5. If personnel ride on loads, do they conform to the following standards? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(d)
   Loads are adequately secured
   a) Riders are provided with enough room to keep their bodies entirely within the top and sides of the vehicles and loads
   b) Appropriate safety devices are attached to the vehicle to provide safe carrying, (Examples are hanging steps on the rear of garbage trucks or a spanner board that permits seating of all personnel)

6. Prior to starting the engine, does the driver perform the following when transporting personnel? (AR 385-55, Para 2-17(e)
   a) Ensure that tailgate, safety device and/or safety strap is in place and that all personnel are seated
   b) Warn personnel not to jump from cargo beds and, after dismounting, to move away from the traveled portions of the roadway
   c) Refuse to move a motor vehicle in which anyone is in an unsafe position
   d) After stopping the driver will release the safety device and lower the tailgate before allowing passengers to dismount

Safe Movement of Personnel Continued:

7. Are drivers required to check for clearance and giving warning prior to backing ?
(AR 385-55, Para 2-17(f)

8. Are drivers required to use ground guides when visibility is blocked or limited?
(AR 385-55, Para 2-17(f)

9. Are drivers of buses with a passenger capacity greater than 12 and 2 ½ ton or larger trucks required to use ground guides whenever backing?
(AR 385-55, Para 2-17(f)

10. Do ground guides remain in view of the driver at all times?
(AR 385-55, Para 2-17(f)

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Safe Tactical Vehicle Operations:

1. Prior to starting any tracked vehicle, does a crewmember walk completely around the vehicle to ensure that no one is in danger?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-18(a)(1)

2. Are tracked vehicles moving within or through an assembly area required to have front and rear ground guides?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-18(a)(2)

3. Do commanders who are responsible for conducting tactical operations, (actual or training), that involve motor vehicles and equipment apply all normal safety standards, (including speed limits, passenger transportation standards and vehicle maintenance), unless it is necessary to deviate in order to accomplish a mission?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-18(b)

4. In training situations, are deviations from the normal safety standards authorized by the commander only?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-18(b)

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Motor Vehicle Operations In The Vicinity Of Aircraft

1. Do drivers use extreme caution when operating vehicles in the vicinity of parked or operating aircraft?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20)

2. Do vehicle drivers wait for clearance from the aircraft commander prior to approaching operating aircraft?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(a)

3. Do vehicle drivers stow radio antennas before approaching an aircraft parking or operational area?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(b)

4. Are vehicles prohibited from driving directly towards aircraft, in order to prevent an accident in the event of a brake or accelerator malfunction?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(c)

5. Do vehicle drivers maintain at least 10 feet between vehicles and aircraft?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(d)

6. Do vehicle drivers of vehicles equipped with catalytic converters stay at least 50 feet from aircraft?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(d)

7. Whenever possible, do vehicle drivers avoid backing into positions near aircraft?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(e)

8. If required to back into position near an aircraft, does the vehicle driver come to a complete stop at least 20 feet from the aircraft or helicopter rotor blades, use a ground guide, and follow the guide's signals?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(e)

9. When vehicle drivers leave vehicles unattended near aircraft, is the engine off, the transmission in low gear (manual transmissions), or park (automatic transmissions) and the parking brake set?
   (AR 385-55, Para 2-20(f)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 4.
Walking and Working Surfaces – Subpart D

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

General requirements - 29 CFR 1910.22:

Housekeeping:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition?
(1910.22(a)(1)

2. Are the floors of every workroom maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, dry condition?
(1910.22(a)(2)

3. Where wet processes are used, is drainage maintained, and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places provided where practicable?
(1910.22(a)(2)

4. Is every floor, working place, and passageway free of protruding nails, splinters, holes and loose boards?
(1910.22(a)(3)

Aisles and passageways:

NOTES:_____

1. Where mechanical handling equipment is used, is sufficient safe clearance allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made?
(1910.22(b)(1)

2. Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repairs, with no obstructions across or in aisles that could create a hazard?
(1910.22(b)(1)

3. Are permanent aisles and passageways appropriately marked?
(1910.22(b)(2)

Covers and guardrails:

NOTES:_____

1. Are covers and/or guardrails provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.?
(1910.22(c)

Floor loading protection:

NOTES_____

1. On multi-floored structures, has the building official marked the approved load on plates of approved design and securely affixed those plates in a conspicuous place?
(1910.22(d)(1)

2. Do loads on floors and roofs conform to the allowable load as established by the building official?
(1910.22(d)(2)

Protection of Floor Openings - 29 CFR 1910.23:

General Requirements

NOTES:_____

1. Is every stairway floor opening guarded by a standard railing on all exposed sides, (except at entrance to stairway), (standard: a smooth surfaced top rail throughout the length of the railing at a vertical height of 42 inches nominal from the upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level; an intermediate rail approximately halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp, and posts)
   (1910.23(a)(1) and (e)(1)

2. Does a standard railing and toe board guard every ladder way floor opening or platform on all exposed sides (except at entrance to opening)?
   (1910.23(a)(2)

3. Is every hatchway and chute floor opening guarded with a hinged floor opening cover or a removable railing with toe board?
   (1910.23(a)(3)(i) and (ii)

4. Is every pit and trapdoor opening guarded by a suitable cover?
   (1910.23(a)(5)

5. Does a standard manhole cover guard every manhole floor opening?
   (1910.23(a)(6)(9)

6. Does a standard railing guard every temporary floor opening?
   (1910.23(a)(7)

7. Is every floor hole, into which persons can accidentally walk, guarded with a standard guard railing and standard toe board?
   (1910.23(a)(8)

Protection of Floor Openings - 29 CFR 1910.23 Continued:

Protection of open-sided floors, platforms, and runways:

NOTES:_____

1. Is every open-sided floor, platform or runway that is 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level, guarded by a standard railing and toe board on all open sides except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder? (1910.23(c)(1) (i) through (iii)

Stairway railings and guards:

NOTES:_____

1. Is every flight of stairs that has four or more risers, equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails? (1910.23(d)(1)
    a) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having both sides enclosed, at least one handrail.
    b) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having one side open, at least one stair railing on each side.
    c) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having both sides open, one stair railing on each side.
    d) On stairways more than 44 inches wide, but less than 88 inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side.
    e) On stairways 88 inches or more wide, one handrail on each enclosed side, one stair railing on each open side, and one intermediate stair railing located approximately midway of the width

Fixed industrial stairs - 29 CFR 1910.24:

Stair width:

1. Do fixed stairways have a minimum width of 22 inches? (1910.24(d)

NOTES:_____

_____

Stair hazards:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all treads reasonably slip-resistant and the nosing of nonskid finish? (1910.24(f)

_____

_____

2. Is riser height and tread width uniform throughout any flight of stairs, including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs? (1910.24(f)

_____

_____

_____

Railings and handrails:

NOTES:_____

1. Are standard railings provided on the open sides of all exposed stairways and platforms? (1910.24(h)

_____

2. Are handrails provided on at least one side of closed stairways preferably on the right side descending? (1910.24 (h)

_____

_____

_____

Vertical clearance:

NOTES:_____

1. Is the vertical clearance above any stair tread to an overhead obstruction at least seven feet, measured from the leading edge of the tread? (1910.24 (i)

_____

_____

_____

Portable wooden ladders - 29 CFR 1910.25:

Care:

1. Are portable wooden ladders properly maintained? (Joint between the steps and side rails tight, all hardware and fittings securely attached, movable parts operate freely without binding or undue play, safety feet and other auxiliary equipment in good condition, rungs kept free of grease or oil? (1910.25(d)(1)

2. Are ladders inspected frequently and, if defective, withdrawn from service until repaired or destroyed, and tagged or marked as "Dangerous, Do not use". (1910.25(d)(1)

NOTES:_____

Use:

1. When used, is the ladder placed on a pitch, so that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is ¼ th of the working length of the ladder? (1910.25 (d)(2)(i)

2. Is the ladder placed, lashed or otherwise held in position so as to prevent slipping? (1910.25 (d)(2)(i)

3. On two-section extension ladders, does the minimum overlap for the two sections conform to the following table? (1910.25 (d)(2)(xiii)

Size of Ladder (Feet)	Overlap (Feet)
Up to and including 36 feet	3 feet
Over 36 up to and including48 feet	4 feet
Over 48 and including 60 feet	5 feet

Figure 1 Ladder Overlap Requirements (Wooden Ladders)

4. When used to gain access to a roof, does the top of the ladder extend at least 3 feet above the point of support? (1910.25 (d)(2)(xv)

NOTES:_____

Portable metal ladders - 29 CFR 1910.26:

Care:

1. Are portable metal ladders properly maintained? (Are the bottoms of the four rails supplied with insulating non-slip materials; is the metal spreader or locking device of sufficient size and strength?
   (1910.26 (a)(3)(vii) and (viii)

2. Are ladders inspected frequently and, if defective, withdrawn from service until repaired or destroyed, and tagged or marked as "Dangerous, Do not use".
   (1910.2(c)(2)(vii)

Use:

1. When used, is the ladder placed on a pitch, so that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is ¼ th of the working length of the ladder?
   (1910.26(c)(3)(i)

2. On two-section extension ladders, does the minimum overlap for the two sections conform to the following table?
   (1910.26(a)(2)(iii)

Size of Ladder (Feet)	Overlap (Feet)
Up to and including 36 feet	3 feet
Over 36 up to and including48 feet	4 feet
Over 48 and including 60 feet	5 feet

Figure 2 Ladder Overlap Requirements (Metal ladders)

NOTES:_____

NOTES:_____

Manually Propelled Mobile Ladder Stands and Scaffolds (Towers) - 29 CFR 1910.29:

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are ladder stands and work platforms capable of supporting at least four times the designed working load? (1910.29(a)(2)(ii)

2. Are all exposed surfaces free of sharp edges, burrs, and other safety hazards? (1910.29(a)(2)(v)

3. Is the maximum work level height prohibited from exceeding four times the minimum, or least base dimensions, of the ladder stand or work platform? (1910.29(a)(3)(i)

4. Is the standard (4 inch nominal) toe-board installed for work levels 10 feet or higher above the ground or floor? (1910.29(a)(3)(vi)

5. For work levels 10 feet or higher above the ground floor, is a guardrail of 2 x 4 inch nominal, or the equivalent, installed no less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high with a mid-rail, when required? (1910.29(a)(3)(vii)

6. Are wheels/casters provided with a positive wheel and/or swivel lock to prevent movement? (1910.29(a)(4)

Chapter 5. Exit routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Prevention Plans - Subpart E

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Note – IAW 29CFR1910.35, an employer who demonstrates compliance with the exit route provisions of NFPA 101-2000, the Life Safety Code, will be deemed in compliance with the corresponding requirements in 29CFR1910.34, 1910.36, and 1910.37

Design and Construction Requirements for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.36:

Basic Requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are exit routes permanent? (1910.36(a)(1))
2. Are exits separated from other parts of the workplace by fire resistant materials with a one-hour fire resistance rating if the exit connects three or fewer stories, and a two-hour resistance rating if the exit connects four or more stories? (1910.36(a)(2))
3. Are openings into an exit limited and permitted to have only those openings necessary to allow access to the exit from occupied areas of the workplace, or to the exit discharge? (1910.36(a)(3))
4. Are openings into exits protected by a self-closing fire door that remains closed or automatically closes in an emergency upon the sounding of a fire alarm or employee alarm system? (1910.36(a)(3))
5. Is each fire door, including its frame and hardware, listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory as defined by 29CFR1910.155(c) (3) (iv) (A), and 1910.7? (1910.36(a)(3))

The number of exit routes must be adequate:

NOTES:_____

1. Are at least two exit routes available in the workplace to permit prompt evacuation of employees and other building occupants during an emergency, except as allowed in paragraph (b) (3) of this section? (1910.36(b)(1))
2. Are exit routes located as far away as practical from each other so that if one exit route is blocked by fire or smoke, employees can evacuate using the second exit route? (1910.36(b)(1))
3. Are more than two exit routes available in the workplace if the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all employees would not be able to evacuate safely during an emergency? (1910.36(b)(2))
4. Are single exit routes permitted only where the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all employees would be able to evacuate safely during an emergency? (1910.36(b)(3))

Note to paragraph 29CFR1910.36(b): For assistance in determining the number of exit routes necessary for your workplace, consult NFPA 101-2000, Life Safety Code.

Design and Construction Requirements for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.36 Continued:

Exit Discharge:

NOTES:_____

1. Does each exit discharge lead directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open area with access to the outside?
   (1910.36(c)(1)

2. Is each street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open area to which an exit discharge leads large enough to accommodate the building occupants likely to use the exit route?
   (1910.36(c)(2)

3. Are exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located interrupted at that level by doors, partitions, or other effective means that clearly indicate the direction of travel to the exit discharge?
   (1910.36(c)(3)

An exit door must be unlocked:

NOTES:_____

1. Are employees able to open an exit route door from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge? (A device such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside is permitted on exit discharge doors)
   (1910.36(d)(1)

2. Are exit route doors free of any device or alarm that could restrict emergency use of the exit route if the device or alarm fails?
   (1910.36(d)(2)

3. Are exit doors prohibited from being locked from the inside except in mental, penal, or correctional facilities and then only if supervisory personnel are continuously on duty and the employer has a plan to remove occupants from the facility during an emergency?
   (1910.36(d)(3)

A side hinged-exit door must be used:

NOTES:_____

1. Are side-hinged exit doors used to connect any room to an exit route?
   (1910.36(e)(1)

2. Do doors that connect any room to an exit route swing out in the direction of exit travel if the room is designed to be occupied by more than 50 people, or if the room is a high hazard area, (i.e. contains contents that are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or explode)?
   (1910.36(e)(2)

Design and Construction Requirements for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.36 Continued:

The capacity of an exit route must be adequate:

NOTES:_____

1. Do exit routes support the maximum permitted occupant load for each floor served? (1910.36(f)(1)

2. Is the capacity of an exit route prohibited from decreasing in the direction exit route travel to the exit discharge? (1910.36(f)(2)

An exit door must minimum height and width requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are exit route ceilings a minimum of seven feet, six inches (2.3M) high? (1910.36(g)(1)

2. Are ceiling projections prohibited from reaching a point less than six feet, eight inches (2.0M) from the floor? (1910.36(g)(1)

3. Is every exit access at least 28 inches (7.1cm) wide at all points? (1910.36(g)(2)

4. Where there is only one exit access leading to an exit or exit discharge, is the width of the exit and exit discharge at least equal to the width of the exit access? (1910.36(g)(2)

5. Is the width of an exit route sufficient to accommodate the maximum permitted occupant load of each floor served by the exit route? (1910.36(g)(3)

6. Are objects that project into the exit route prohibited from reducing the width of the exit route to less than minimum width requirements for exit routes? (1910.36(g)(2)

Design and Construction Requirements for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.36 Continued:

An outdoor exit route is permitted:

1. Do all outdoor exit routes meet the minimum height and width requirements for indoor exit routes? (1910.36(h)

2. Do outdoor exit routes have guardrails to protect unenclosed sides if a fall hazard exists? (1910.36(h)(1)

3. Is the outdoor exit route covered if snow or ice is likely to accumulate along the route, unless the employer can demonstrate that any snow or ice accumulation will be removed before it presents a slipping hazard? (1910.36(h)(2)

4. Are outdoor walkways prohibited from having dead-ends longer than 20 feet (6.2)? (1910.36(h)(3)

NOTES:_____

NOTES:_____

Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.37:

The danger to employees must be minimized:

NOTES:_____

1. Are exit routes kept free of explosive or highly flammable furnishings or other decorations? (1910.37(a)(1)

2. Are exit routes arranged so that employees will not have to travel toward a high hazard area, unless the path of travel is effectively shielded from the high hazard area by suitable partitions or other physical barriers? (1910.37(a)(2)

3. Are exit routes maintained free of obstructions? (1910.37(a)(3)

4. Are materials and equipment prohibited from being placed, either permanently or temporarily, within exit routes? (1910.37(a)(3)

5. Is the access arranged so as not to go through a room that can be locked, such as a bathroom, to reach an exit or exit discharge? (1910.37(a)(3)

6. Is the access arranged so as not to lead to a dead-end corridor? (1910.37(a)(3)

7. Is the access arranged so as not to go through a room that can be locked, such as a bathroom, to reach an exit or exit discharge? (1910.37(a)(3)

8. Are stairs or ramps provided where exit routes are not substantially level? (1910.37(a)(3)

9. Are safeguards designed to protect employees during an emergency, (e.g., sprinkler systems, alarm systems, fire doors, exit lighting), maintained in proper working order at all times? (1910.37(a)(4)

Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.37 Continued:

Lighting and marking must be adequate and appropriate:

NOTES:_____

1. Is each exit route adequately lighted so that an employee with normal vision can see along the exit route? (1910.37(b) (1)
2. Is each exit clearly visible and marked by a sign marked exit? (1910.37(b) (2)
3. Is each exit free of decorations or signs that obscure the visibility of the exit route door? (1910.37(b) (3)
4. If the direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge is not immediately apparent, are signs posted along the exit access indicating the direction of travel to the nearest exit and exit discharge, with the line-of-sight to an exit sign clearly visible at all times? (1910.37(b) (4)
5. Does each doorway or passage along an exit access that could be mistaken for an exit marked "Not an Exit" or similar designation, or identified by a sign indicating its actual use, (e.g. closet) (1910.37(b) (5)
6. Is each exit sign illuminated to a surface value of at least five foot-candles (54 lux) by a reliable light source and is it distinctive in color? (self-luminous or electroluminescent signs that have a minimum luminance surface value of at least .06 foot lamberts (0.21 cd/m^2) are permitted) (1910.37(b) (6)
7. Does each exit sign have the word "Exit" in plainly legible letters not less than six inches (15.2cm) high, with the principal strokes of the letters in the word "Exit" not less than three-fourths of an inch (1.9cm) wide? (1910.37(b) (7)

The fire retardant properties of paints or solutions must be maintained:

NOTES:_____

1. Are fire retardant paints or solutions renewed as often as necessary to maintain their fire retardant properties? (1910.37(c)

Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes - 29 CFR 1910.37 Continued:

Exit markings must be maintained during construction, repairs or alterations:

NOTES:_____

1. During new construction, are employees prohibited from occupying a workplace until the exit routes required by this subpart are completed and ready for employee use for the portion of the workplace they occupy? (1910.37(d)(1)

2. During repairs, are employees prohibited from occupy a workplace unless the exit routes required by this subpart are available and existing fire protection is maintained, or until alternate fire protection is furnished that provides an equivalent level of safety? (1910.37(d)(2)

3. Are employees prohibited from exposure to hazards of flammable or explosive substances or equipment used during construction, repairs, or alterations, that are beyond the normal permissible conditions in the workplace, or that would impede exiting the workplace? (1910.37(d)(3)

An employee alarm system must be operable:

NOTES:_____

1. Has the employer installed and maintain an operable employee alarm system that has a distinctive signal to warn employees of fire or other emergencies, unless employees can promptly see or smell a fire or other fire in time to provide adequate warning to them? (1910.37(e)

2. Is the employee alarm system in compliance with 29CFR1910.165? (1910.37(e)

Employee Emergency Plans - 29 CFR 1910.38:

Application:

1. Does the facility have a published emergency action plan whenever an OSHA standard requires one? (1910.38(a)

NOTES:_____

Written and oral emergency action plans:

1. Is the emergency action plan in writing, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review? (employers with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally) (1910.38(b)

NOTES:_____

Minimum elements of an emergency action plan

1. Does the emergency action plan include, at a minimum, the following elements? (1910.38(c)
    a) Procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency
    b) Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments
    c) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain behind to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate
    d) Procedures to account for all employees after evacuation
    e) Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue and medical duties
    f) Names or job titles of every employee who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan

NOTES:_____

Employee alarm system

1. Does the employer install and maintain an employee alarm system with a distinctive signal for each purpose and is in compliance with the requirements in 29CFR1910.165? (1910.38(d)

Training:

NOTES:_____

1. Does the employer designate and train employees to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation of other employees? (1910.38(e)

Review of emergency action plan:

NOTES:_____

1. Does the employer review the plan with each employee who is covered by the plan at the following times? (1910.38(f)
    a) When the plan is developed or the employee is initially assigned to a job
    b) Whenever the employees responsibilities under the plan change
    c) Whenever the plan is changed

Fire Prevention Plans - 29 CFR 1910.39:

Fire prevention plan:

1. Does the facility have a fire protection plan when an OSHA standard requires one? (1910.39(a)

NOTES:_____

Written or oral fire prevention plans:

1. Is the fire prevention plan in writing, kept in the workplace and made available to employees for review? (employers with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally) (1910.39(b)

NOTES:_____

Minimum elements of a fire prevention plan:

1. Does the fire prevention plan include the following? (1910.39(c)
   a) A list of the major fire hazards, proper handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard
   b) Procedures to control accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials
   c) Procedures for regular maintenance of safeguards installed on heat-producing equipment to prevent the accidental ignition of combustible materials
   d) Names or job titles of employees responsible for maintenance of equipment installed to prevent or control sources of ignition or fires
   e) Names or job titles of employees responsible for control of fuel source hazards

NOTES:_____

Employee Information:

1. Does the employer inform employees of the fire hazards to which they are exposed upon initial assignment to a job? (1910.38(d)

2. Does the employer review with each employee those parts of the plan necessary for self-protection? (1910.38(d)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 6.
Powered Platforms, Man lifts, and Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms – Subpart F

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Vehicle Mounted Elevated and Rotating Work Platforms – 29CFR1910.67:

General Requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Do all aerial devices, (including Extensible boom platforms, Aerial ladders, Articulating boom platforms, Vertical towers, or any combination of these devices), comply with the applicable requirements established by ANSI A92.2-1969, "Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Platforms"? (1910.67 (b) (1)

2. If aerial lifts have been modified for uses other than those intended by the manufacturer, has the modification been certified in writing by the manufacturer or by any other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, to be in conformance with ANSI A92.2-1969, 29CFR1910.67, and to be at least as safe as the equipment was before modification? (1910.67 (b) (1)

Note - The requirements of 29CFR1910.67 do not apply to firefighting equipment or the vehicles upon which aerial devices are mounted, except with respect to the requirement that a vehicle be a stable support for the aerial device.

Note- For operations near overhead power lines, see 29CFR 1910.333(c) (3)

Ladder Trucks and Tower Trucks:

NOTES:_____

1. Before ladder trucks or tower trucks are moved for highway travel, are aerial ladders secured in the lower traveling position by the locking device above the truck cab and the manually operated device at the base of the ladder, or by another, equally effective, means such as cradles which prevent ladder rotation in combination with positive linear actuators? (1910.67 (c) (1)

Vehicle Mounted Elevated and Rotating Work Platforms – 29CFR1910.67 Continued:

Extensible and Articulating Boom Platforms:

1. Are lift controls tested prior to use each day to determine that they are in safe working condition? (1910.67 (c) (2) (i))
2. Are untrained personnel prohibited from operating aerial lifts? (1910.67 (c) (2) (ii))
3. Are employees prohibited from belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift? (1910.67 (c) (2) (iii))
4. Do employees stand firmly on the floor of the basket? (1910.67 (c) (2) (iv))
5. Are employees prohibited from sitting or climbing on the edge of the basket? (1910.67 (c) (2) (iv))
6. Are employees prohibited from using planks, ladders or other devices as work platforms? (1910.67 (c) (2) (iv))
7. Is a body belt worn, and a lanyard attached the boom or basket, when working from an aerial lift? (1910.67 (c) (2) (v))
8. Are boom and basket loads within the limits specified by the manufacturer? (1910.67 (c) (2) (vi))
9. Are the brakes set and outriggers, when used, positioned on pads or a solid surface? (1910.67 (c) (2) (vii))
10. Are aerial lift trucks prohibited from moving when the boom is elevated in a working position, with men in the basket, unless specifically designed for this type of operation IAW 29CFR1910.67 (b) (1) and (2)? (1910.67 (c) (2) (viii))

NOTES_____

Vehicle Mounted Elevated and Rotating Work Platforms – 29CFR1910.67 Continued:

Extensible and Articulating Boom Platforms Continued:

11. Do articulating and extensible boom platforms that are primarily designed as personnel carriers, have both upper (platform) and lower controls?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (ix)

NOTES_____

12. Are the upper controls in or beside the basket and within easy reach of the operator and plainly marked as to their function?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (ix)

13. Do the lower controls provide for overriding the upper controls and are they plainly marked as to their function?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (ix)

14. Are lower controls prohibited from use, unless permission has been given by the employee in the lift, or in the event of an emergency?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (ix)

15. Are operators prohibited from wearing climbers while performing work from an aerial lift?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (x)

16. Is the insulated portion of the lift prohibited from any alteration that might reduce its insulating value?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (xi)

17. Prior to moving an aerial lift for travel is the boom inspected to ensure that it has been properly cradled and that the outriggers are properly stowed?
(1910.67 (c) (2) (xii)

Electrical Tests:

1. Are electrical tests made in conformance with the requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969, Section 5?
(1910.67 (c) (3)

NOTES:_____

Bursting Safety Factor:

1. Do all critical components, (components whose failure would result in a free rotation of the boom), in compliance with the provisions of ANSI A92.2-1969, Section 4.9?
(1910.67 (c) (4)

NOTES:_____

2. Do all non-critical elements have a bursting safety factor of at least two to one?
(1910.67 (c) (4)

Welding Standards

1. Does all welding conform to the appropriate Automotive Welding Society (AWS) standards?
(1910.67 (c) (5)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 7.
Occupational Health and Environmental Controls - Subpart G

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Ventilation - 29 CFR 1910.94:

Grinding, polishing, and buffing operations:

NOTES:_____

1. Are hoods connected to exhaust systems used, designed, located, and placed so that the dust or dirt particles fall or are projected into the hoods in the direction of the airflow? (1910.94(b)(3)(i)

2. Do the grinding wheels on floor stands, pedestals, benches, and special-purpose grinding machines and abrasive cutting-off wheels meet the minimum exhaust volumes as shown in: (1910.94(b)(3)(ii) through (vii)
   a. Grinding and abrasive cutting-off wheels 29CFR1910.94 Table G-4;
   b. All buffing and polishing wheels 29CFR1910.94 Table G-5
   c. Horizontal single-spindle disc grinder 29CFR1910.94 Table G-6
   d. Horizontal double-spindle disc grinder 29CFR1910.94 Table G-7
   e. Vertical spindle disc grinder 29CFR1910.94 Table G-8
   f. Grinding and polishing belts 29CFR1910.94 Table G-9

3. Are exhaust systems for grinding, polishing and buffing operations designed and tested in accordance with ANSI Standard Z9.2, Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems? (1910.94(b)(4)(i) through (ii)

Spray finishing operations:

NOTES:_____

1. Do the lights, motors, electrical, equipment, and other sources of ignition conform to the requirements of 1910.107(b) (10), (c)? (1910.94(c)(3)(i)(a)

2. Are overspray filters installed and maintained IAW the requirements of 1910.107 (b) (5)? (1910.94(c)(3)(iii)(a)

3. Is ventilation provided IAW the provisions of 1910.107 (d)? (1910.94(c)(5)(i)

Occupational Noise Exposures - 29 CFR 1910.95:

Hearing Conservation Program

NOTES:_____

1. Is protection against the effects of noise exposure provided whenever employee noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weight average sound level (TWA) of 85 decibels measured on the "a" scale (slow response) or, equivalently, a dose of fifty percent and where employees are subjected to sound exceeding 85 decibels on the "a" scale, are feasible administrative or engineering controls utilized? (1910.95(a), (b)(1)

2. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels, are personnel required to wear the approved personnel protective equipment? (1910.95(b)(2)

3. If employee exposure equals or exceeds an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels, has an effective, continuing hearing conservation program been established? (1910.95(c)(1)

Monitoring:

NOTES:_____

1. Has a monitoring program been developed and implemented? (1910.95(d)(1)

Employee notification/observation of monitoring:

NOTES:_____

1. Are affected employees notified of hearing test and noise survey results? (1910.95(e)(f)

Hearing protectors:

NOTES:_____

1. Do facility managers/supervisors ensure that hearing protectors are worn if required? (1910.95(i)(2)

Training programs:

NOTES:_____

1. Has the facility manager/supervisor established a hearing conservation training program and is the training program repeated annually? (1910.95(k)(1) and (2)

Record keeping:

NOTES:_____

1. Are accurate employee exposure measurement records and audiometric test records maintained on all employees? (1910.95(m)(1) and (2)

2. Are noise exposure measurement records retained for two years and audiometric test records retained for the duration of the affected employee's employment? (1910.95(m)(3)(i) and (ii)

Chapter 8.
Hazardous Materials - Subpart H

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106:

Definitions:

Class IA - Liquids having a flashpoint below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and having a boiling point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit

Class IB - Liquids having a flashpoint below 73 degrees Fahrenheit and having a boiling point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit

Class IC - Liquids having a flashpoint at or above 73 degrees Fahrenheit and below 100 degrees Fahrenheit

Class IIIB - Liquids with flashpoints at or above 200 degrees Fahrenheit

Container and portable tank storage

Note: these questions shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 600 gallons individual capacity)

1. Are only approved containers and portable tanks used for flammable and combustible liquid storage? (1910.106(d)(2)(i)

2. Are portable tanks provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 p.s.i.g, or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater? (1910.106(d)(2)(ii)

3. Are flammable and combustible liquid containers IAW Table H-12, (Below)? (1910.106(d)(2)(iii)

NOTES:_____

Figure 3 Containers and Portable Tanks

Table H-12	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS				
	Flammable liquids			Combustible liquids	
Container type	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II	Class III
Glass or approved plastic	1 pt	1 qt	1 gal	1 gal	1 gal
Metal (Other than dot drums)	1 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal
Safety cans	2 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal
Metal drums (DOT spec.)	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal
Approved portable tanks	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Cabinets:

NOTES:_____

1. Is storage in cabinets limited to no more than 60 gallons of class 1 or class II liquids and to no more than 120 gallons of class III liquids?
   (1910.106(d)(3)(i)

2. Are storage cabinets designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325 degrees Fahrenheit, when subjected to a ten-minute fire test using the standard set forth in NFPA 251-1969?
   (1910.106(d)(3)(ii)

3. Are cabinets labeled in conspicuous lettering "Flammable - keep fire away"?
   (1910.106(d)(3)(ii)

4. Are metal cabinets constructed with the bottom, top, door, and sides of the cabinets with at least no. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 ½-inch air space; joints riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means; the door provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet?
   (1910.106(d)(3)(ii)(a)

5. Are wooden cabinets constructed with the bottom, sides, and top constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire; all joints rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews; a rabbetted overlap of not less than l inch when more than one door is used; and hinges mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test?
   (1910.106(d)(3)(ii)(b)

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Inside storage rooms:

NOTES:_____

1. Are openings to other rooms and buildings provided with noncombustible liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area at least 4 inches below surrounding floor?
(1910.106(d)(4)

2. Are openings to other rooms provided with approved self-closing fire doors and is the room liquid-tight where the walls join the floor?
(1910.106(d)(4)

3. Is wood used for shelving, racks, dunnage, floor overplay, etc., at least 1 inch nominal thickness?
(1910.106(d)(4)

4. Does the capacity of storage meet the limits set forth in table H-13 (below)?
(1910.106(d)(4)

5. Does electrical wiring and equipment located inside storage rooms used for Class I liquids meet the requirements of Subpart S for Class 1, Division 2 Hazardous Locations and is electrical wiring and equipment located inside storage rooms used for Class II and III liquids approved for general use??
(1910.106(d)(4)(iii)

6. Does ventilation system provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour?
(1910.106(d)(4)(iv)

7. Is at least one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide maintained at all times?
(1910.106(d)(4)(v)

8. Are flammable and combustible liquids inside the building stored in such a manner as to not limit the use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of personnel?
(1910.106(d)(5)

Table H-13

Figure 4 Inside Storage Rooms

STORAGE IN INSIDE STORAGE ROOMS

Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide or other system

Fire Protection Provided	Fire Resistance	Maximum Size	Total Allowable Quantities (gals/sq ft of floor area)
Yes	2 hours	500 sq ft	10
No	2 hours	500 sq ft	5
Yes	1 hour	150 sq ft	4
No	1 hour	150 sq ft	2

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Outside Storage:

NOTES:_____

1. Are outside storage buildings located fifty (50) feet or more from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon (buildings located within 50 feet must have a two (2) hour fire resistant wall)? (1910.106(d)(5)(vi)

2. Is storage outside the building IAW Table H-16, (outdoor container storage) or IAW Table H-17, (Outdoor portable tank Storage)? (1910.106(d)(6)(i)

Table H-16
Figure 5 Outdoor Container Storage

OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE
See Notes 1 through 4

OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE	Maximum per pile	Distance between piles	Distance to property line that can be built.	Distance to street, alley, public way.
Classification	**Gallons**	**Feet**	**Feet**	**Feet**
IA	1,100	5	20	10
IB	2,200	5	20	10
IC	4,400	5	20	10
II	8,800	5	10	5
III	22,000	5	10	5

Note 1: when 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
Note 2: within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be a 12 ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
Note 3: the distances list applies to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
Note 4: when total quantity stored does not exceed 50% of maximum per pile, the distances in column 4 and 5 may be reduced 50%, but not less than 3 ft.

Table H-17
Figure 6 Outdoor Portable Container Storage

OUTDOOR PORTABLE CONTAINER STORAGE
See Notes 1 through 4

OUTDOOR PORTABLE CONTAINER STORAGE	Maximum per pile	Distance between piles	Distance to property line that can be built.	Distance to street, alley, public way.
Classification	**Gallons**	**Feet**	**Feet**	**Feet**
IA	2,200	5	20	10
IB	4,400	5	20	10
IC	8,800	5	20	10
II	17,600	5	10	5
III	44,000	5	10	5

Note 1: when 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
Note 2: within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be a 12 ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
Note 3: the distances list applies to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
Note 4: when total quantity stored does not exceed 50% of maximum per pile, the distances in column 4 and 5 may be reduced 50%, but not less than 3 ft.

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Outside Storage continued:

NOTES:_____

1. Is the storage area graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from the building or other exposures or surrounded by a curb at least 6 inches high? (1910.106(d)(6)(iii)

3. Are storage areas protected against tampering or trespassers when necessary, and kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage? (1910.106(d)(6)(IV)

4. Are suitable fire control devices (small hose or portable extinguishers) available at locations where flammable and combustible liquids are stored? (1910.106(d)(7)(i)

5. Is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 12-B units located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room or building used for storage? (1910.106(d)(7)(i)(a)

6. Is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 12-B units located not less than 10 feet from and not more than 25 feet from any Class I or Class II storage area that is located outside of a storage room, but inside of a building? (1910.106(d)(7)(i)(b)

7. Are open flames and smoking prohibited in flammable and combustible liquids storage areas? (1910.106(d)(7)(iii)

8. Are water reactive materials stored in a different location than flammable and combustible liquids? (1910.106(d)(7)(IV)

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Industrial plants:

NOTES:_____

1. Is the quantity of liquid located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one area of a building within the following limits?
   (1910.106(e)(2)(ii)
   a. 0 - 25 gallons of Class IA liquids in containers
   b. 0 - 120 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers
   c. 0 - 660 gallons of Class IB, IB, II, or III liquids in a single portable tank

2. Are areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance?
   (1910.106(e)(2)(iii)

3. Are flammable liquids kept in covered containers when not in actual use?
   (1910.106(e)(2)(iv)

4. Are means provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills where flammable or combustible liquids are used or handled except in closed containers?
   (1910.106(e)(2)(iv)

5. Are all plant fire protection facilities adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition, and that they will serve their purpose in time of emergency?
   (1910.106(e)(5)(v)

6. Is portable fire extinguishing and control equipment provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage?
   (1910.106(e) and 106(5)(i), (iii)

7. Are adequate precautions taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors to include but not limited to open flame; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static electricity, and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat?
   (1910.106(e)(6)

8. Is all electrical wiring and equipment installed according to the requirements of Subpart S of 29CFR 1910?
   (1910.106)

9. Are combustible waste materials and residues in a building or unit operating area kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily?
   (1910.106(e)(9)(iii)

10. Is the ground area around buildings and unit operating areas kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustible materials? (1910.106(e)(7)(iv)

Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 29 CFR 1910.106 Continued:

Service stations:

NOTES:_____

1. Is there a clearly identified and easily accessible switch or a circuit breaker provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency? (1910.106(g)(3)(iii)

2. Is a control provided that will permit the pump to operate only when a dispensing nozzle is from its bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated? Does this control also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets? (1910.106(g)(3)(V)(d)

3. Is an approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device? (1910.106(g)(3)(v)(e)

4. Are there conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking posted within sight of the customer being served? (1910.106(g)(8)

5. Are the motors of all equipment being fueled turned off during fueling operations? (1910.106(g)(8)

6. Is each service station provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C, located so that the extinguisher is with 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room? (1910.106(g)(9)

Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials – 29CFR 1910.107:

Spray booths:

NOTES:_____

1. In spraying operations, except electrostatic spraying operations, is the average velocity of the exhaust air over the open face of dry type spray booths (or cross sections during spraying operations) not less than 100 linear feet per minute? (1910.107(b)(5)(i)

2. In electrostatic spraying operations, is the average velocity over the open face of the booth not less than 60 linear feet per minute, or more, depending on the volume of the finishing material being applied and its flammability and explosion characteristics? (1910.107(b)(5)(i)

3. Is the spray booth equipped with visible gauges or audible alarm or pressure activated devices to indicate or insure that the required air velocity is maintained? (1910.107(b)(5)(i)

4. Are all discarded filter pads and filter rolls immediately removed to a safe, well detached location or placed in a water filled container and disposed of at the close of the day's operation unless maintained completely in water? (1910.107(b)(5)(ii)

5. Is space within dry type spray booths on the downstream and upstream sides of filters protected with approved automatic sprinklers? (1910.107(b)(5)(iv)

6. Is a clear space of not less than 3 feet on all sides of the spray booth kept free from storage or combustible construction to provide ready access for cleaning? (1910.107(b)(9)

Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials – 29CFR 1910.107 Continued:

Electrical and other sources of ignition:

NOTES:_____

1. Is open flame or spark producing equipment prohibited in any spraying area or within 20 feet thereof unless separated by a partition?
   (1910.107(c)(2)

2. Is the use of portable electric lamps prohibited in any spraying area during spraying operations?
   (1910.107(c)(8)

3. Are the metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids properly electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner?
   (1910.107(c)(9)

4. Is electrical wiring, that is not subject to deposits of combustible residues but is located in a spraying area of an explosion-proof type, approved for Class I, Group D locations and otherwise conform to the provisions of Subpart S of the 29CFR1910?
   (1910.107(c)(6)

5. Is electrical wiring, motors and other equipment that is outside of, but within 20 feet of any spraying area, and is not separated from the spraying area by partitions, of a type that does not produce sparks during normal operations and is in conformance with Subpart S of the 29CFR 1910?
   (1910.107(c)(6)

6. Are electrical lamps totally enclosed to prevent the falling of hot particles and protected from mechanical damage by suitable?
   (1910.107(c)(7)

Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials – 29CFR 1910.107 Continued:

Ventilation:

NOTES:_____

1. Is mechanical ventilation kept in operation at all times while spraying operations are being conducted and for a sufficient time thereafter to allow vapors to be exhausted? (1910.107(d)(2)
2. Is the exhaust duct system of the spray booth an independent system discharging to the exterior of building? (1910.107(d)(3)
3. Is the fan-rotating element of (or casing consisting of or lined with) nonferrous or non-sparking material and are electric motors driving exhaust fans prohibited inside booths or ducts? (1910.107(d)(4)
4. Is air exhaust from spray operations directed so that it will not contaminate makeup air being introduced into the spray booths? (1910.107(d)(9)

Flammable/Combustible liquids-storage and handling:

NOTES_____

1. Is the quantity of flammable or combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations limited to a one-day or one shift supply? (1910.107(e)(2)
2. Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, are both containers effectively bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity? (1910.107(e)(9)

Protection:

NOTES:_____

1. Are sprinkler heads maintained free from deposits, insofar as practical, by cleaning daily if necessary? (1910.107(f)(3)
2. Is an adequate supply of suitable portable fire extinguishers installed near all spraying operations? (1910.107(f)(4)

Operations and maintenance:

NOTES:_____

1. Is spraying prohibited outside of predetermined spraying areas and are spraying areas kept as free from the accumulation of deposits of combustible residues as practical?? (1910.107(g)(1), (2)
2. Are "No Smoking" signs in large letters and on a contrasting color background conspicuously posted at all spraying areas and paint storage rooms? (1910.107(g)(7)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Service Stations – 29CFR1910.110

General

1. Is the filling connection on the container fitted with one of the following:
   (1910.110(h)(3)(i)
   a) A combination backpressure check and excess flow valve?
   b) One double or two single backpressure valves?
   c) A positive shutout valve, in conjunction with either,
      I. An internal back-pressure valve, or
      II. An internal excess flow valve?

2. Is readily ignitable material including weeds and long dry grass removed within 10 feet of containers?
   (1910.110(h)(6)(i)(b)

3. Are valves, regulators, gages, and other container fittings protected against tampering and physical damage?
   (1910.110(h)(7)

4. Are signs prohibiting smoking posted conspicuously and with the letters of each sign not less than 4 inches high?
   (1910.110(h)(12)

5. Is the service station provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having at least an 8-B, C rating?
   (1910.110(h)(14)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 9.
Personal Protective Equipment - Subpart I

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

General requirements - 29 CFR 1910.132:

1. Is protective equipment provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary? (1910.132(a)

2. Is all PPE of safe design and construction for the work to be performed? (1910.132(c)

3. Does the employer provide training to each employee that is required to use PPE? (1910.132(f)(1)

4. Is each employee required to demonstrate an understanding of the training, and the ability to use PPE, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE? (1910.132(f)(2)

5. Does the employer possess written certification of required training that contains the name of each employee trained, the date of the training and the subject of the certification; and does the training include the following items at a minimum? (1910.132(f)(4)
   a) When PPE is necessary
   b) What PPE is necessary
   c) How to properly put on, remove, adjust and wear PPE
   d) PPE Limitations
   e) Proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of PPE

NOTES:_____

*Appendix B to Subpart I of the 29CFR 1910 provides an excellent guideline for PPE requirements, selection and use.

Eye and face protection - 29 CFR 1910.133:

1. Are suitable eye protectors, (including optical corrective lenses, if necessary) required where machines or operations present the hazard of flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors or potentially injurious radiation, or a combination of these hazards? (1910.133(a)(1)

2. Is the design, construction, testing, and use of devices for eye and face protection IAW the ANSI Standard Z87.1, Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection? (1910.133(b)

NOTES:_____

Respiratory protection – 29 CFR 1910.134:

Respiratory protection guidance is of sufficient depth that any attempt to address it in this format would be contraindicated. Refer to your local Safety office, Industrial Hygienist and 29CFR 1910.134 for detailed instructions.

Head protection – 29 CFR 1910.135:

1. Does the employer ensure that the employee wears an approved protective helmet IAW ANSI Z89.1, Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects? (1910.135(a)(1)

2. Are helmets provided to personnel for the protection of heads from impact and penetration from falling and flying objects and from limited electric shock and burn? (1910.135)

NOTES:_____

Foot protection – 29 CFR 1910.136:

1. Does the employer ensure that each affected employee uses approved protective footwear, IAW ANSI Z41, Protective Footwear, when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards? (1910.136(a)

NOTES:_____

Hand Protection – 29 CFR 1910.138:

1. Does the employer select and require employee's to use appropriate hand protection when employee's hands are exposed to such hazards as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, and harmful temperature extremes? (1910.138(a)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 10.
General Environmental Controls - Subpart J

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Sanitation - 29 CFR 1910.141:

General:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all places of employment kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows? (1910.141(a)(3)(i)

2. Are floors in every workroom maintained, so far as practical, in a dry condition? (1910.141(a)(3)(ii)

3. Where wet processes are used, are drains maintained and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places provided, where practicable, or is appropriate waterproof footgear provided? (1910.141(a)(3)(ii)

4. Is every floor, working place, and passageway kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards, and unnecessary holes and openings? (1910.141(a)(3)(iii)

5. Is the place of employment maintained in a sanitary condition, with all sweeping, solid or liquid wastes, refuse, and garbage removed? (1910.141(a)(4)(ii)

6. Is every enclosed workplace so constructed, equipped and maintained, so far as reasonably practicable, as to prevent the entrance or harborage of rodents, insects, and other vermin and is a continuing, effective extermination program instituted where their presence is detected? (1910.141(a)(5)

Water supply:

NOTES:_____

1. Is potable water provided in all places of employment for drinking and washing and are portable drinking water dispensers so designed, constructed, and serviced so that sanitary conditions are maintained? (1910.141(b)(1)(i) (iii)

2. Are portable drinking water dispensers capable of being closed and are they equipped with a tap? (1910.141(b)(1)(iii)

3. Are common drinking cups and utensils prohibited? (1910.141(b)(1)(v)

4. Are the outlets for non-potable water, such as water for industrial or firefighting purposes, posted or otherwise marked in a manner that will clearly indicate the water is unsafe and not to be used for drinking or washing of the person? (1910.141(b)(2)(i)

5. Is non-potable water prohibited from use for washing any portion of the person, cooking utensils or clothing? (1910.141(b)(2)(iii)

Sanitation - 29 CFR 1910.141 Continued:

Consumption of food and beverages on the premises:

NOTES:_____

1. Is food and beverage storage or consumption prohibited in a toilet room or in any area exposed to toxic materials? (1910.141(g) (2), (4)

2. Are receptacles for the disposal of waste food constructed of smooth, corrosion resistant, easily cleanable, or disposable materials, with a tight fitting cover provided and used; and does the number, size, and location of the receptacles encourage their use and are they emptied at least once each working day? (1910.141(g)(3)

Washing facilities:

NOTES:_____

1. Are washing facilities maintained in a sanitary condition, provided with hot and cold running water, or tepid running water, and is hand soap or a similar cleansing agent provided? (1910.141(c),(d)

2. Are individual towels of cloth or paper, warm air blowers or clean individual sections of continuous cloth toweling provided convenient to the lavatories? (1910.141(c)(iv)

Change rooms:

NOTES:_____

1. When employees are required to wear protective clothing, are change rooms provided and equipped with separate storage facilities for street clothes and for the protective clothing? (1910.141(e)

Sanitation - 29 CFR 1910.141 Continued:

Toilet facilities:

1. Does the number of toilet facilities provided meet the requirements of Table J-1, (below), and does each water closet occupy a Separate compartment with a door and walls or partitions between fixtures sufficiently high to assure privacy? (1910.141(c)(1), (2)

NOTES:_____

_____

_____

_____

Table J-1 Figure 7 Latrine Facilities

Number of Employees	Minimum Number of Water Closets
1 to 15	1
16 to 35	2
36 to 55	3
56 to 80	4
81 to 110	5
111 to 150	6
Over 150	1 additional fixture for each additional 40 employees

NOTE 1 - Where women will not use toilet facilities, urinals may be provided instead of water closets, except that the number of water closets in such cases shall not be reduced by less than 2/3 of the minimum specified.
NOTE 2 - The number of facilities to be provided for each sex shall be based on the number of employees of that sex for whom the facilities are provided
NOTE 3 - Where toilet facilities will not be occupied by more than one person at a time, can be locked from the inside, and contain at least one water closet, separate toilet rooms for each sex need not be provided.

Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards - 29 CFR 1910.144:

Color identification:

NOTES:_____

1. Is fire protection equipment and apparatus clearly marked in red?
   (1910.144(a)(1)(i)

2. Are safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80 degrees F, table containers of flammable liquids (Open cup tester), excluding shipping containers, painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow?
   (1910.144(a)(ii)

3. Are red lights provided at barricades and temporary obstructions as provided for IAW ANSI A10.2, Safety Code for Building Construction?
   (1910.144(a)(ii)

4. Are Danger signs painted red?
   (1910.144(a)(ii)

5. Are emergency stop bars on hazardous machines painted in red?
   (1910.144(a)(1)(iii)

6. Are stop buttons or electrical switches on which letters or other markings appear and are used for emergency stopping of machinery painted in red?
   (1910.144(a)(1)(iii)

7. Is yellow the basic color used for designating caution and marking physical hazards such as: Striking against, stumbling, falling, tripping and “caught in between”?
   (1910.144(a)(3)

Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs and Tags - 29 CFR 1910.145:

1. Is the design, wording, and posting of danger signs, caution signs, and safety instructions signs IAW 29 CFR 1910? (1910.145(a) thru (f)

NOTES:_____

_____

Permit-Required Confined Spaces – 29 CFR 1910.146:

General Requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Does the employer evaluate the workplace, (Flowchart at Appendix A, 29 CFR 1910.146 would facilitate compliance with this requirement), to determine if any space is permit-required confined space?
   (1910.146(c)(1)

2. Does the employer warn employees by posting danger signs (DANGER – PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER, or other similar language), or by any other equally effective means, of the existence, location of and danger posed by the permit spaces?
   (1910.146(c)(2)

No Entry:

NOTES:_____

1. For employers that have decided that its employees will not enter permit spaces, has the employer taken effective measures to prevent its employees from entering permit required spaces and is the employer in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146(c)(2), (6), (8)?
   (1910.146(c)(3)

Entry:

NOTES:_____

1. For employers that have decided that its employees will enter permit spaces, has the employer developed and implemented a written permit space program that complies with 29 CFR 1910.146?
   (1910.146(c)(4)

The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout) – 29 CFR 1910.147:

General:

NOTES:_____

1. Is there an established program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections to ensure that before any employee performs any servicing or maintenance on a machine or equipment where the unexpected energizing, start up or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury, the machine or equipment shall be isolated, and rendered inoperative?
   (1910.147(c)(1)

2. If an energy-isolating device is not capable of being locked out, does the employers energy control program utilize a tagout system?
   (1910.147(c)(2)(i)

3. If an energy isolating device is capable of being locked out, does the employer energy control program utilize lockout, unless the employer can demonstrate that a tagout system will provide full employee protection as provided for in paragraph (c)(3) of 29 CFR 1910.147?
   (1910.147(c)(2)(ii)

4. Whenever major replacement, repair, renovation or modification of machines or equipment is performed, and whenever new machines or equipment are installed, are energy isolating devices for such machines or equipment designed to accept a lockout device?
   (1910.147(c)(2)(iii)

5. When a tagout device is used on any energy isolating device which is capable of being locked out, is the tag out device attached in the same location that the lockout device would have been attached, and does the tag out program provide for a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by using a lockout program?
   (1910.147(c)(3)(i)

6. Are locks, tags, chains, wedges, key blocks, adapter pins, self-locking fasteners, or other hardware provided for isolating, securing and blocking of machines or equipment from energy sources?
   (1910.147(c)(5)(i)

7. Are lockout devices and tagout devices singularly identified, the only device(s) used for controlling energy, and prohibited from use for other purposes?
   (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)

8. Are lockout and tagout devices capable of withstanding the environment to which they are exposed and for the maximum period of time that exposure is expected?
   (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(A)

The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout) – 29 CFR 1910.147 Continued:

9. Are lockout and tagout devices standardized within the facility, i.e., color, shape, size, paint and format? (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(b)

10. Are lockout devices substantial enough to prevent removal without the use of excessive force or unusual techniques, such as with the use of bolt cutters or other metal cutting tools? (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(1)

11. Are tagout devices, including their means of attachment, substantial enough to prevent inadvertent or accidental removal? (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(2)

12. Are tagout device attachments of a non-reusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking, and non-releasable, with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than 50 pounds and with the general design and basic characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, all-environment tolerant nylon cable tie? (1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(2)

13. Do tagout devices warn against hazardous conditions if the machine or equipment is energized and include a legend such as: "Do not start", "Do not open", "Do not close", "Do not energize", or 'Do not operate"? (1910.147(c)(5)(iii)

14. Are periodic inspections of the energy control procedures conducted at least annually to ensure that the procedures and the requirements of the standards are being followed? (1910.147(c)(6)(i)

15. Are periodic inspections certified, to include the date of the inspection, name of the inspector, machine or equipment identification? (1910.147(c)(6)

16. Does the training program of the employer include all the training elements listed below? (1910.147(c)(7(i)
    a) Each authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of the energy available in the workplace, and the methods and means necessary for energy isolation and control.
    b) Each affected employee shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the energy control procedure.
    c) All other employee whose work operations are or may be in an area where energy control procedure may be utilized, shall be instructed about the procedure, and about the prohibition relating to attempts to restart or reenergize machines or equipment which are locked out or tagged out.

NOTES:_____

The Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout) – 29 CFR 1910.147 Continued:

17. When tagout systems are used, does the employer provide the following additional training? (1910.147(c)(7(ii)

    a) Tags are essentially warning devices and do not provide the physical restraint on those devices that is provided by a lock.

    b) When a tag is attached to an energy isolating means, it is not to be removed without authorization of the responsible person responsible for it, and it is never to be bypassed, ignored, or otherwise defeated.

    c) Tags must be legible and understandable by all authorized employees, affected employees and all other employees whose work areas are or may be in the area, in order to be effective.

    d) Tags and their means of attachment must be made of materials that will withstand the environmental conditions found in the workplace.

    e) Tags may evoke a false sense of security, and their meaning needs to be understood as part of the overall energy control program.

    f) Tags must be securely attached to energy isolating devices so that they cannot be accidentally or inadvertently detached during use.

18. Does the employer maintain written certification that employee training has been accomplished and is up to date, and includes each employee's name and date(s) of training. (1910.147(c)(iv)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 11.
Medical and First Aid - Subpart K

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Medical Services and First Aid - 29 CFR 1910.151:

General:

NOTES:_____

1. Are medical personnel readily available for advice and consultation on matters of employee health? (1910.151(a)

2. In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace, is an employee, or employees, adequately trained to render first aid? (1910.151(b)

3. Are first aid supplies, approved by the consulting physician, readily available? (1910.151(b)

4. Where the eyes or body of person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, are suitable facilities, (within the work area for immediate emergency use), provided for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes or body? (1910.151(c)

Chapter 12. Fire protection - Subpart L

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	1	1	2	3	5
II Critical	1	2	3	4	5
III Marginal	2	3	4	5	5
IV Negligible	3	4	5	5	5

Scope, Application and Definitions - 29 CFR 1910.155:

Definitions:

Class A fire - A fire involving ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and some rubber and plastic materials.

Class B fire - A fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases, and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials

Class C fire - A fire involving energized electrical equipment where safety to the employee requires the use of electrically nonconductive extinguishing media.

Class D fire - A fire involving combustible materials such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.

Portable Fire Extinguishers - 29 CFR 1910.157:

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are portable fire extinguishers provided and are they mounted, located and identified so that they are readily accessible to employees, without subjecting the employees to possible injury? (1910.157(c)(1)

2. Are only approved portable fire extinguishers used, and are portable fire extinguishers using carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane extinguishing agents prohibited from use? (1910.157(c)(3)

3. Are fire extinguishers maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated place at all times except during use? (1910.157(c)(4)

Selection and distribution:

NOTES:_____

1. Are portable fire extinguishers selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of hazard that would affect their use? (1910.157(c)(1)

2. Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class A fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less? (1910.157(d)(2)

3. Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class B fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 50 feet or less? (1910.157(d)(4)

4. Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class C fires distributed on the basis of the appropriate pattern for the existing Class A or Class B hazards? (1910.157(d)(5)

5. Are portable fire extinguishers or other containers of Class D extinguishing agent for use by employees on Class D fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less? (1910.157(d)(6)

6. Are portable fire extinguishers for Class D hazards provided in those combustible metalworking areas where combustible metal powders, flakes, shavings, or similar sized products are generated at least once every two weeks? (1910.157(d)(6)

Portable Fire Extinguishers - 29 CFR 1910.157 Continued:

Inspection, maintenance, and testing:

NOTES:_____

1. Are portable fire extinguishers or hoses used in lieu of portable fire extinguishers, visually inspected monthly? (1910.157(e)(2)

2. Are portable fire extinguishers subjected to an annual maintenance check? (1910.157(e)(3)

3. Is there a written record of the last annual maintenance date and is this data retained for one year after the last entry of the life of the shell, whichever is less? (1910.157(e)(3)

4. Is alternate equivalent protection provided when portable fire extinguishers are removed from service for maintenance and recharging? (1910.157(e)(5)

5. Are portable fire extinguishers hydrostatically tested every five years? (1910.157(f)

6. Are the results of hydrostatic testing, date of test, test pressure used, and the person or agency performing the test been recorded? (1910.157(f)(16)

(Note: where the employer has established and implemented a written fire safety policy which requires the immediate and total evacuation of all employees from the workplace upon the sounding of a fire alarm signal and which includes an emergency action plan and a fire prevention plan that meet the requirements of 29CFR1910.38 and 29CFR1910.39 respectively, and when extinguishers are not available in the workplace, the employer is exempt from all requirements of this section unless a specific standard in 29CFR1910 requires that a portable fire extinguisher be provided

Standpipe and Hose Systems - 29 CFR 1910.158:

Equipment:

NOTES:_____

1. Are reels and cabinets conspicuously identified and used only for fire equipment? (1910.158(c)(1)

2. Are standpipe hoses equipped with shut-off type nozzles? (1910.158(c)(4)

Employee Alarm Systems - 29 CFR 1910.165:

General requirements: NOTES:_____

1. Does the employee alarm system provide warning for necessary emergency action as called for in the emergency plan, or for reaction time for safe escape of employees, or both? (1910.165(b)(1)

2. Is the employee alarm capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels in the affected portions of the workplace? (1910.165(b)(2)

3. Does the employer explain to each employee the preferred method of reporting emergencies, such as manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio or telephone? (1910.165(b)(4)

4. Does the employer post emergency telephone numbers near telephones, or employee notice boards and other conspicuous locations when telephones serve as a means of reporting emergencies? (1910.165(b)(4)

5. Is there an established procedure for sounding emergency alarms in the workplace? (1910.165(b)(5)

Note - Direct voice communication is acceptable when there are 10 or fewer employees

Maintenance and testing: NOTES:_____

1. Are alarm systems maintained in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance? (1910.165(d)(1)

2. Is a test of the reliability and adequacy of non-supervised employee alarm systems made every two months? (1910.165(d)(2)

Chapter 13.
Compressed Gas and Compressed Air Equipment - Subpart M

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Air Receivers - 29 CFR 1910.169:

Installation and equipment requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are air receivers so installed that all drains, hand holes, and manholes therein are easily accessible? (1910.169(b)(1)

2. Is a drainpipe or valve installed at the lowest point of every air receiver to provide for the removal of accumulated oil and water? (1910.169(b)(2)

3. Is the drain valve on the air receiver opened and the receiver completely drained frequently and at such intervals as to prevent the accumulation of excessive amounts of liquid in the receiver? (1910.169(b)(2)

4. Are air receivers equipped with an indicating pressure gage (so located as to be readily visible) and with one or more spring-loaded safety valves? (1910.169(b)(3)

5. Are safety valves tested frequently and at regular intervals to determine whether they are in good operating condition? (1910.169(b)(3)(iv)

Chapter 14.
Material Handling and Storage - Subpart N

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Handling Materials, General - 29 CFR 1910. 176:

Use of mechanical equipment:

NOTES:_____

1. Where mechanical handling equipment is used, are sufficient safe clearances allowed for aisles, through doorways, and wherever turns or passage must be made? (1910.176(a)
2. Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repair, with no obstructions across or in aisles that could create a hazard? (1910.176(a)
3. Are permanent aisles and passageways appropriately marked? (1910.176(a)

Secure storage:

NOTES:_____

1. Is material stored so as not to create a hazard? (1910.176(b)
2. Is material stored in tiers so stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse? (1910.176(b)

Housekeeping:

NOTES:_____

1. Are storage areas kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire explosion, or pest harborage? (1910.176(c)
2. Is vegetation control exercised in and around outside storage areas? (1910.176(c)

Clearance limits:

NOTES:_____

1. Are clearance signs provided to warn of clearance limits? (1910.176(e)

Guarding:

NOTES:_____

1. Are covers and/or guardrails provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.? (1910.176(g)

Servicing Multi-Piece and Single Piece Rim Wheels - 29 CFR 1910.177:

Employee training:

NOTES:_____

1. Is there a program to train all employees who service rim wheels in the hazards involved in servicing those rim wheels, and the safety procedures to be followed? (1910.177(c)(1)

2. Does the employer ensure that no employee services any rim wheel unless the employee has been trained and instructed in correct procedures of servicing the type of wheel being serviced and in the safe operating procedures described in paragraphs (f) and (g) of 29 CFR 1910.177? (1910.177(c)(1)(i)

3. Does the employer ensure that employees who are unable to read and understand the charts or rim manual receive instructions concerning the contents of the charts and rim manual in a manner that the employee is able to understand? (1910.177(c)(1)(iii)

4. Does the employer ensure that each employee demonstrates the ability to service rim tires safely, including performance of the following tasks? (1910.177(c)(2)
   a) Demounting of tires (including deflation)
   b) Inspection and identification of rim wheel components
   c) Mounting of tires (including inflation with a restraining device or other safeguard required by 29 CFR 1910.177)
   d) Use of the restraining device or barrier, and other equipment required by 29 CFR 1910,177)
   e) Handling of rim wheels
   f) Inflation of the tire when a single piece rim wheel is mounted on a vehicle
   g) An understanding of the need to stand outside of the trajectory both during inflation of the tire and during inspection of the rim wheel following inflation
   h) Installation and removal of rim wheels

5. Does the employer evaluate each employee's ability to perform these tasks and to service rim wheels safely? (1910.177(c)(3)

6. Does the employer provide additional training as necessary to assure that each employee maintains his or her proficiency? (1910.177(c)(3)

Servicing Multi-Piece and Single Piece Rim Wheels - 29 CFR 1910.177 Continued:

Tire servicing equipment:

1. Does the facility have a restraining device on hand for inflating tires on multi-piece rims? (1910.177(d)(1)

   Note – Use of an approved tire cage is mandatory in US Army applications.

2. Does each restraining device have the capacity to withstand the maximum force that would be transferred to it during a rim wheel separation occurring at 150 percent of the maximum tire specification pressure for the type of rim wheel being serviced? (1910.177(d)(i)

3. Are restraining devices capable of preventing the wheel rim components from being thrown outside or beyond the device for any rim wheel positioned within the device? (1910.177(d)(ii)

4. Are the restraining devices and barriers visually inspected prior to each day's use and after any separation of the rim wheels components or sudden release of contained air? (1910.177(d)(3)(iii)

5. Are restraining devices that exhibit damage such as listed below removed from service? (1910.177(d)(3)(iii)
   a) Cracks at welds
   b) Cracked or broken components
   c) Bent or sprung components caused by mishandling, abuse, tire explosion or rim wheel separation
   d) Pitting of components due to corrosion
   e) Other structural damage that would decrease its effectiveness

6. Are restraining devices that are removed from service not returned to service until they have been certified by the manufacturer or a Registered Professional Engineer? (1910.177(d)(iv)

7. Does the facility utilize a 10 ft. air hose with clip-on chuck to connect to the tire valve stem and an in-line valve with a pressure gauge or a pre-settable regulator? (1910.177(d)(4)

Note – US Army policy mandates a 10-foot air hose and clip-on chuck, with a 12-foot hose being preferable.

8. Are current charts or rim manuals containing instructions for the type of wheels being serviced available in the service area? (1910.177(d)(5)

9. Are only those tools recommended in the rim manual for the type of wheel being serviced used to service rim wheels? (1910.177(d)(6)

NOTES:_____

Servicing Multi-Piece and Single Piece Rim Wheels - 29 CFR 1910.177 Continued:

Safe operating procedure - multi-piece rim wheels: NOTES:_____

1. Has a safe operating procedure been developed for servicing multi-piece rim wheels? (1910.177(f)(1)-(11)

Safe operating procedure - single piece rim wheels NOTES:_____

1. Has a safe operating procedure been developed for servicing single piece rim wheels? (1910.177(g)(1)-(12)

Powered Industrial Trucks - 29 CFR 1910.178:

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Do all approved powered industrial trucks bear a label or some other identifying mark indicating approval by the testing laboratory?
(1910.178(a)(3)

2. Are modifications that affect capacity and safe operation prohibited without manufacturer's prior written approval and are maintenance instruction plates, tags or decals changed accordingly?
(1910.178(a)(4)

3. If the truck is equipped with front-end attachments other than factory-installed attachments, has the truck been marked to identify the attachments and show the approximate weight of the truck and attachment combination at maximum elevation with load laterally centered?
(1910.178(a)(5)

4. Are all nameplates and markings in place and maintained in a legible condition?
(1910.178(a)(6)

Changing and charging storage batteries:

NOTES:_____

1. Are facilities provided for flushing and neutralizing spilled electrolyte and neutralizing spilled electrolyte, for fire protection, for protecting charging apparatus from damage by trucks, and for adequate ventilation for dispersal of fumes from gassing batteries?
(1910.178)(g)(2)

2. Is a conveyor, overhead hoist, or equivalent material handling equipment provided for handling batteries?
(1910.178(g)(4)

3. Is a carboy tilter or siphon provided for handling electrolyte?
(1910.178(g)(6)

4. Is smoking prohibited in the charging area?
(1910.178(g)(10)

5. Are precautions taken to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging areas?
(1910.178(g)(11)

6. Are tools and other metallic objects kept away from the top of uncovered batteries?
(1910.178(g)(12)

Powered Industrial Trucks - 29 CFR 1910.178 Continued:

Operator training:

NOTES:_____

1. Are only trained and authorized personnel permitted to operate powered industrial trucks? (1910.178(l)

2. Does training consist of a combination of formal instruction (e.g., lecture, discussion, interactive computer learning, video tape, written material), practical training (demonstrations performed by the trainer and practical exercises performed by the trainee), and evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace? (1910.178(l)(ii)

3. Is an evaluation of each powered industrial truck operator's performance conducted at least once every three years? (1910.178(l)(4)(iii)

4. Does the employer maintain certification of operator training that includes the name of the operator, the date of the training, the date of the evaluation, and the identity of the person(s) performing the training and evaluation? (1910.178(l)(6)

Operation and maintenance of industrial trucks:

NOTES:_____

1. Are powered industrial trucks in need of repair, defective, or in any way unsafe, taken out of service until they are restored to a safe operating condition? (1910.178(p), (q)

2. When traveling, are all traffic regulations observed to include speed limits, right of way and safe distances maintained? (1910.178 (n) (1)

Powered Industrial Trucks - 29 CFR 1910.178 Continued:

Truck operations:

NOTES:_____

1. Are trucks prohibited from driving up to anyone standing in front of a bench or other fixed object? (1910.178(m)(1)

2. Are persons prohibited from standing or passing under the elevated portion of any truck, whether loaded or empty? (1910.178(m)(2)

3. Are unauthorized personnel prohibited from riding on powered industrial trucks? (1910.178(m)(3)

4. Where riding is authorized, is a safe place to ride provided? (1910.178(m)(3)

5. Does the employer prohibit arms and legs from being placed between the uprights of the mast or outside the running lines of the truck? (1910.178(m)(4)

6. Does the employer ensure that when a powered industrial truck is left unattended, (the vehicle is considered unattended when the operator is 25 feet or more away or the vehicle is not in his view) that the load engaging means is fully lowered, controls neutralized, power shut off and brakes set? (1910.178(m)(5)(i),(ii)

7. When the operator is dismounted and within 25 feet of the vehicle still in view, is the load engaging means fully lowered, controls neutralized and brakes set? (1910.178(m)(5)(iii)

8. When parked on an incline, are the wheels blocked? (1910.178(m)(5)(i)

9. Is a safe distance maintained from the edge of ramps and platforms while on any elevated dock, platform or rail car? (1910.178(m)(6)

10. Are brakes set and wheels blocked to prevent movement of trucks, trailers and rail cars during loading and unloading? (1910.178(m)(7)

11. Are overhead guards installed on all powered industrial trucks? (1910.178(m)(9)

12. Are load backrest extensions used whenever necessary to minimize the possibility of the load or part of it from falling rearward? (1910.178(m)(10)

Overhead and Gantry Cranes - 29 CFR 1910.179:

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Is the rated load of the crane plainly marked on each side and is the marking clearly legible from the ground or floor? (1910.179 (b) (5)

2. If the crane has more than one hoisting unit, does each hoist have its rated load marked on it or its load block? (1910.179 (b) (5)

3. Is there a minimum clearance of 3 inches overhead and 2 inches laterally provided and maintained between crane and obstructions? (1910.179 (b) (6)

4. Are only designated personnel permitted to operate the crane? (1910.179 (b) (8)

Stops, bumpers, rail sweeps, and guards:

NOTES;_____

1. Are stops provided at the limits of travel of the trolley? (1910.179 (e) (1)

2. Are bumpers capable of stopping the crane provided where required? (1910.179 (e) (2)

Overhead and Gantry Cranes - 29 CFR 1910.179 Continued:

Note - Depending on the nature of critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction, there are two general classifications with respect to inspection intervals:

a. Frequent inspection - daily to monthly intervals

b. Periodic inspection - 1 to 12 months intervals

Hoisting equipment:

1. When the criteria for "frequent" inspections are used, are inspections on cranes, hooks, ropes, slings, chains and hoists performed IAW the following?
   (1910.179 (j) (2)
   a. All functional operating mechanisms for maladjustment – Daily.
   b. Deterioration or leakage in lines, tanks, valves, drain pumps, and other parts of air or hydraulic systems – Daily.
      i. Hooks with deformation or cracks – Visual inspection daily;
      ii. Monthly inspection with a certification record that includes the date of inspection, signature of inspector and serial number of hook inspected.
   c. Hoist chains, including end connections, for excessive wear, distorted links interfering with proper function –
      i. Visual inspection daily;
      ii. Monthly inspection with a certification record.
   d. All functional operating mechanisms for excessive wear of components – Daily

2. When the criteria for "periodic inspections" is used, are inspections on cranes, hooks, ropes, slings, chains and hoists performed IAW the criteria for "frequent" inspections and the following?
   (1910.179 (j) (3)
   a. Deformed, cracked or corroded members
   b. Loose bolts or rivets
   c. Cracked worn sheaves or drums
   d. Worn, cracked or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers, locking and clamping devices
   e. Excessive wear on brake system parts, linings, pawls and ratchets
   f. Load, wind and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies
   g. Gasoline, diesel, electric or other power plants for improper performance or noncompliance with applicable safety requirements
   h. Excessive wear of chain drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch
   i. Electrical apparatus for signs of any pitting or any deterioration of controller contactors, limit switches and pushbutton stations

NOTES:_____

Rope inspection:

1. Has a thorough inspection of all ropes (wire ropes) been made at least once a month and a certification record maintained on file containing the date of inspection, the signature of the person who performed the inspection and an identifier for the ropes that were inspected?
   (1910.179 (m) (1)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 15.
Machinery and Machine Guarding - Subpart O

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Machinery and machine guarding - 29 CFR 1910.212:

Machine guarding:

1. Are machine guards provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operations, in-going nip points, rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks?
   (1910.212 (a) (1)

2. Are guards affixed to the machine that they do not create an accident hazard in itself?
   (1910.212 (a) (2)

3. Is the point of operation on guillotine cutters, shears, alligator shears, power presses, milling machines, power saws, jointers, portable power tools forming rolls and calendars, etc., guarded with a machine guard?
   (1910.212 (a) (3)

4. Are the front, rear and all sides of fan blades guarded, when the periphery of the blades of the fan is less than seven (7) feet above the flood or working level?
   (1910.212 (a) (5)

NOTES:_____

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Anchoring fixed machinery:

1. Are machines designed for a fixed location securely anchored to prevent walking or moving?
   (1910.212 (b)

NOTES_____

_____

Woodworking Machinery Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.213:

Machine construction general:

NOTES:_____

1. Is each machine constructed as to be free from sensible vibration when the largest size tool is mounted and run idle at full speed?
   (1910.213 (a) (1)

2. For a circular saw where conditions are such that there is a possibility of contact, is that portion of the saw covered with an exhaust hood or, if no exhaust system is required, with a guard that is so arranged as to prevent accidental contact with the saw?
   (1910.213 (a) (12)

Machine controls and equipment:

NOTES:_____

1. Is a mechanical or electrical power control provided on each machine to enable the operator to cut off power without leaving his/her position at the point of operations?
   (1910.213 (b) (1)

2. After a power failure, are provisions made to prevent machines from automatically restarting upon restoration of power?
   (1910.213 (b) (3)

3. On each machine operated by electric motors, are positive means provided for rendering such controls or devices inoperative while repairs or adjustments are being made to the machine they control?
   (1910.213 (b) (5)

4. Do feeder attachments have the feed rolls or other moving parts so covered or guarded as to protect the operator from hazardous points?
   (1910.213 (b) (7)

Hand-fed ripsaws:

NOTES:_____

1. Is each circular hand-fed ripsaw guarded by a hood, which has completely enclosed that portion of the saw above the material being cut?
   (1910.213 (c) (1)

2. Is each circular ripsaw furnished with a spreader to prevent material from squeezing the saw or being thrown back on the operator?
   (1910.213 (c) (2)

3. Is each circular ripsaw provided with non-kickback fingers or dogs so located as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up the material or to throw it back toward the operator?
   (1910.213 (c) (3)

Woodworking Machinery Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.213 Continued:

Hand-fed crosscut table saws:

1. Is each circular crosscut table saw guarded by a hood which has completely enclosed that portion of the saw above the material being cut?
(1910.213 (d) (1)

NOTES:_____

Swing cutoff saws:

1. Is each swing cutoff saw provided with a hood that will completely enclose the upper half of the saw, the arbor end, and the point of operation at all positions of the saw?
(1910.213 (g) (1)

2. Is each swing cutoff saw provided with an effective device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released at any point of its travel?
(1910.213 (g) (2)

NOTES:_____

Radial saws:

1. Does the upper hood completely enclose the upper portion of the blade down to a point that will include the end of the saw arbor?
(1910.213 (h) (1)

2. Does each radial saw used for ripping provided with non-kickback fingers or dogs located on both sides of the saw so as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the say to pick up the material or throw it back toward the operator?
(1910.213 (h) (2)

3. Is the installation of the radial saw in such a manner that the front end of the unit will be slightly higher than the rear, so as to cause the cutting head to return gently to the starting position when released by the operator?
(1910.213 (h) (3)

NOTES:_____

Band saws and band ripsaws:

1. Are all portions of the saw blade enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table?
(1910.213 (i) (1)

2. Is each band saw machine provided with a tension control device to indicate a proper tension for the standard saws used on the machine, in order to assist in the elimination of saw breakage due to improper tension?
(1910.213 (i) (2)

NOTES:_____

Woodworking Machinery Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.213 Continued:

Jointers

NOTES:_____

1. Is each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting head provided with an automatic, self-adjusting guard used to cover the unused portions of the head and remain in contact with the material at all times?
   (1910.213 (j) (3)

2. Does each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting head have a guard, which covers the section of the head back of the gage or fence?
   (1910.213 (j) (4)

3. Is each wood jointer with a vertical head provided with either an exhaust hood or other guard so arranged as to enclose completely the revolving head?
   (1910.213 (j) (5)

4. Is the knife blade of jointers so installed and adjusted that it does not protrude more than one-eighth inch beyond the cylindrical body of the head?
   (1910.213 (j) (12)

5. Are push sticks or push blocks provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done?
   (1910.213 (j) (12)

Planing, molding, sticking, and matching machines

NOTES:_____

1. Are cutting heads and saws covered by a metal guard while in use?
   (1910.213(n)(1)

2. Are feed rolls guarded by hood or suitable guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point?
   (1910.213(n)(3)

Profile and swing-head lathes and wood heel turning machine

NOTES:_____

1. Does each profile and swing-head lathe have all cutting heads covered by a metal guard?
   (1910.213 (o)(l)

Woodworking Machinery Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.213 Continued:

Sanding machines:

NOTES:_____

1. Are feed rolls of self-feed sanding machines protected with a semi-cylindrical guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming contact with the in-running rollers at any point? (1910.213 (p) (1)

2. Does each sanding machine have an exhaust hood, or other guard, if no exhaust system is required, so arranged as to enclose the revolving disk, except for that portion of the disk above the table, if a table is used? (1910.213 (p) (3)

3. Are belt sanding machines provided with guards at each nip point where the sanding belt runs on to a pulley? (1910.213 (p) (4)

Inspection and maintenance of woodworking machinery:

NOTES:_____

1. Are dull, badly set, improperly filed, or improperly tensioned saws immediately removed from service, before they begin to cause the material to stick, jam, or kickback when it is fed to the saw at normal speed? (1910.213(s)(1)

2. Is emphasis placed upon the importance of maintaining cleanliness around woodworking machinery, particularly as regards the effective functioning of guards and the prevention of fire hazards in switch enclosures, bearings and motors? (1910.213 (s) (6)

3. Are push sticks or push blocks provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done? (1910.213 (s) (9)

Abrasive wheel machinery - 29 CFR 1910.215:

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Does the safety guard on abrasive wheel machinery cover the spindle end, nut, and flange projections? (1910.215 (a) (2)

2. Is the guard mounted so as to maintain proper alignment with the wheel? (1910.215 (a) (2)

3. Are work rests on abrasive wheel machinery kept closely adjusted to the wheel with a maximum opening of 1/8 inch? (1910.215 (a) (4)

4. Are wheel adjustments prohibited with the wheel in motion? (1910.215 (a) (4)

5. Is the adjustable tongue maintained so that the distance between it and the wheel periphery does not exceed ¼ inch? (1910.215 (b) (9)

Flanges:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all abrasive wheels mounted between flanges, which are not less than one-third the diameter of the wheel? (1910.215 (c) (1)

2. Are blotters (compressible washers) always used between flanges and abrasive wheel surfaces to insure uniform distribution of flange pressure? (1910.215 (c) (6)

3. Are all flanges maintained in good condition? (1910.215 (c)(9)

Mounting:

NOTES:_____

1. Immediately before mounting, are all wheels closely inspected and sounded by the user (ring test) to make sure they have not been damaged in transit, storage, or otherwise? (1910.215 (d) (1)

Mechanical Power Presses - 29 CFR 1910.217:

Mechanical power press guarding and construction, general:

NOTES:_____

1. Are foot pedal mechanisms protected to prevent unintended operation from falling or moving objects or by accidental stepping onto the pedal?
   (1910.217 (b) (4) (i)

2. Is there a pad with a non-slip contact area firmly attached to the pedal?
   (1910.217 (b) (4) (ii)

3. Is a main power-disconnecting switch capable of being locked only in the off position provided with every power press control system?
   (1910.217 (b) (4) (ii)

4. Is the motor start button protected against accidental operations?
   (1910.217 (b) (8) (ii)

Safeguarding the Point of Operations - 29 CFR 1910.218

General requirements:

NOTES:_____

1. Are "point of operation guards" or properly applied and adjusted point of operations devices provided on every operation performed on a mechanical power press IAW table O-10? (1910.217 (c)(2) and (3)

Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus - 29 CFR 1910.219:

Prime-mover guards:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all flywheels located so that any part is seven (7) feet or less above the floor or platform guarded?
   (1910.219 (b) (1)

2. Are all cranks and connecting rods, when exposed to contact, guarded IAW 1910.219 (m), (o)?
   (1910.219 (b) (2)

3. Are all tail rods or extension piston rods guarded IAW 1910.219 (m) and (o)?
   (1910.219 (b) (3)

Shafting:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all exposed parts of horizontal shafting seven (7) feet or less from the floor or working platform, excepting runways used exclusively for oiling, or running adjustments, protected by a stationary casing enclosing shafting completely?
   (1910.219 (c)(2)

Pulleys:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all pulleys, and any parts that are seven (7) feet or less from the floor or working platform properly guarded IAW 1910.219 (m), (o)?
   (1910.219 (d) (1)

Belt, rope, and chain drives:

NOTES:_____

1. Are belts, rope, and chain drives seven (7) feet or less from the floor level, guarded IAW 1910.219, table 0-12?
   (1910.219 (1)

Gears, sprockets, and chains:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all gears guarded by a complete enclosure, or by a standard guard IAW 1910.219 (o)?
   (1910.219 (f) (1)

2. Are all sprocket wheels and chains enclosed unless they are more than seven (7) feet above the floor or platform?
   (1910.219 (f) (3)

Care of equipment:

NOTES:_____

1. Is all power-transmission equipment inspected at intervals not exceeding 60 days and are they kept in good working condition?
   (1910.219 (p) (1)

Chapter 16.
Hand and Portable Powered Tools - Subpart P

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

General Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.242

Compressed air used for cleaning:

NOTES:_____

1. Is compressed air used for cleaning purposes reduced to less than 30 P.S.I? (1910.242 (b)

_____

_____

2. Is effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment provided and utilized? (1910.242 (b)

_____

_____

Guarding of Portable Powered Tools - 29 CFR 1910.243:

Portable powered tools:

NOTES:_____

1. Are all hand-held powered circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 inches, electric, hydraulic or pneumatic chain saws, and percussion tools with positive accessory holding means equipped with a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released?
   (1910.243 (a) (2) (i)

2. Are all hand-held gasoline powered chain saws equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off the power to the saw when the pressure is released?
   (1910.243 (a) (2) (i)

3. Are all hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders, reciprocating saws, saber, scroll and jigsaws with blade shanks greater than a nominal one-fourth inch, and other similarly operating powered tools equipped with a constant pressure switch or control, and a lock on control provided that turnoff can be accomplished by a single motion of the same finger or fingers that turn it on?
   (1910.243 (a) (2) (ii)

4. Are all other hand-held powered tools, such as, but not limited to platen sanders, grinders with wheels 2 inches in diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, saber, scroll and jigsaws with blade shanks a nominal one-fourth of an inch wide or less (may be) equipped with either a positive "on-off" control, or other conditions described in 3 above?
   (1910.243 (a) (2) (iii)

5. Is the operating control on hand-held powered tools located as to minimize the possibility of its accidental operation, if such accidental operation would constitute a hazard to employees?
   (1910.243 (a) (2) (iv)

6. Do portable electric powered tools meet the electrical grounding requirements of Subpart S, 29 CFR 1910?
   (1910.243 (a) (5)

Pneumatic powered tools and hose:

NOTES:_____

1. Is a tool retainer installed on each piece of equipment, which, without such a retainer, may eject the tool?
   (1910.243 (b) (1)

Guarding of Portable Powered Tools - 29 CFR 1910.243 Continued:

Portable abrasive wheels:

NOTES:_____

1. Do safety guards cover the spindle end, nut and flange projections?
   (1910.243 (c) (1) (ii)

2. Are all wheels closely inspected and sounded by the user (ring tested) immediately before mounting to make sure they have not been damaged in transit, storage, or otherwise?
   (1910.243 (c) (5) (i)

Explosive actuated fastening tools:

NOTES:_____

1. Are operators and assistants using explosive actuated fastening tools safeguarded by means of eye, head and face protection?
   (1910.243 (d) (1) (ii)

2. Does the muzzle end of the tool have a protective shield or guard at least 3 ½ inches in diameter, mounted perpendicular to and concentric with the barrel, and designed to confine any flying fragments or particles that might otherwise create a hazard at the time of firing?
   (1910.243 (d) (2) (i) (a)

3. Is the tool so designed that it cannot be fired unless it is equipped with a standard protective shield or guard, or a special shield, guard, fixture, or jig?
   (1910.243 (d) (2) (i) (c)

4. Is the firing mechanism so designed that the tool cannot fire during loading or preparation to fire, or if the tool should be dropped while loaded?
   (1910.243 (d) (2) (i) (d)

5. Is the firing of the tool dependent upon at least two separate and distinct operations of the operator, with the final firing movement being separate from the operation of bringing the tool into the firing position?
   (1910.243 (d) (2) (i) (d)

6. Is the tool so designed as not to be operated other than against a work surface, and unless the operator is holding the tool against the work surface with a force at least 5 pounds greater than the total weight of the tool?
   (1910.243 (d) (i) (e)

Guarding of Portable Powered Tools - 29 CFR 1910.243 Continued:

Power lawnmowers:

1. Are all power-driven chains, belts, and gears so positioned or otherwise guarded to prevent the operator's accidental contact therewith, during normal starting, mounting, and operations of the machine?
   (1910.243 (e) (1) (ii)

2. Is a shutoff device provided to stop operation of the motor or engine?
   (1910.243 (e) (1) (iii)

3. Are all positions of the operating controls clearly identified?
   (1910.243 (e) (1) (v)

4. Are the words "Caution - be sure the operating controls are in neutral before staring the engine", or similar wording clearly visible at an engine starting control point on self-propelled mowers?
   (1910.243 (e) (1) (v)

5. Are warning instructions affixed near the openings of walk-behind and riding rotary mowers stating that the mower will be not be used without either the catcher assembly or the guard in place?
   (1910.243 (e) (2) (ii) (a)

6. Is the word "Caution" or stronger wording, placed on the mower at or near each discharge opening?
   (1910.243 (e) (2) (v)

NOTES:_____

NOTES:_____

Other Portable Tools and Equipment - 29 CFR 1910.244:

Jacks

NOTES:_____

1. Is the rated load legibly and permanently marked in a prominent location on the jack by casting, stamping, or other suitable means?
   (1910.244 (a) (1) (ii)

2. After a load has been raised, is it cribbed, blocked, or otherwise secured at once?
   (1910.244 (a) (2) (iii)

3. Are jacks in constant or intermittent use at one locality inspected every 6 months?
   (1910.244 (a) (2) (vi) (a)

4. Are jacks, subjected to abnormal load or shock, inspected immediately before and immediately after use?
   (1910.244 (a) (2) (vi) (c)

Abrasive blast cleaning nozzles (sand blasting):

NOTES:_____

1. Are blast-cleaning nozzles equipped with an operating valve, which must be held open manually, and a support provided on which the nozzle may be mounted when it is not in use?
   (1910.244 (b)

Chapter 17.
Welding, Cutting, and Brazing - Subpart Q

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

General Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.252:

NOTES:_____

Fire Prevention and Protection

1. If the object to be welded or cut cannot be readily moved, are all movable fire hazards in the vicinity taken to a safe place? (1910.252 (a) (1) (i)

2. If the object to be welded or cut cannot be readily moved, and if all of the fire hazards cannot be removed, are guards emplaced to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards? (1910.252 (a) (1) (ii)

3. If the requirements in the two preceding items cannot be followed, is welding and cutting prohibited? (1910.252 (a) (1) (iii)

4. Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, are precautions taken so that no readily combustible materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks which might drop through the floor? (1910.252 (a) (2) (i)

5. Are the same precautions observed with regard to cracks or holes in walls, open doorways, and open or broken windows? (1910.252 (a) (2) (i)

6. Is suitable fire extinguishing equipment maintained in a state of constant readiness? (1910.252 (a) (2) (ii)

7. Are firewatchers required in the following locations? (1910.252 (a) (2) (iii) [A] [1]-[4]
   Any location where other than a minor fire may occur

   a) Where there is appreciable combustible material, in building construction or contents, closer than 35 feet to the point of operations

   b) Where appreciable combustibles are more than 35 feet away, but are easily ignited by sparks

   c) Where wall or floor openings within a 35 foot radius expose combustible material in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in walls or floors

   d) Where combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings or roofs, and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiation

General Requirements - 29 CFR 1910.252 Continued:

8. Do firewatchers have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available, and are they trained in its use? (1910.252 (a) (2) (iii) [B]

9. Is the fire watch maintained for at least 30 minutes after completion of welding and cutting? (1910.252 (a) (2) (iii) [B]

10. Before welding or cutting is permitted, is the area inspected by the individual responsible for authorizing such operations and does that individual designate precautions to be followed, preferably in the form of a written permit? (1910.252 (a) (2) (iv)

11. Is welding, cutting or other hot work prohibited on used drums, barrels, tanks or other containers until they have been cleaned so thoroughly as to make certain that there are no flammable materials present, nor any substance such as greases, tars, acids or other materials that, when subjected to heat, might produce flammable or toxic vapors? (1910.252 (a) (3) (i)

12. Are any pipelines or connections to the drum or container disconnected or blanked? (1910.252 (a) (3) (i)

13. Are all hollow spaces, cavities or containers vented, (Purging with inert gas is recommended), to allow the escape of air or gases before preheating, cutting or welding? 1910.252 (a) (3) (ii)

14. When welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, are electrodes removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact can not occur and the machine be disconnected from the power source? (1910.252 (a) (4) (i) and (b) (4) (v)

15. Are torch valves closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch positively shutoff at some point outside the combined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time? (1910.252 (a) (4) (ii)

NOTES:_____

Protection of Personnel

1. Do welding or cutting goggles, helmets and face shields employ the correct filtered lens (shade number) for the welding operation? (see Figure 9 on page 140) (1910.252 (b) (2)

NOTES:_____

General Requirements (Ventilation) - 29 CFR 1910.252 Continued:

1. Is general ventilation, with a minimum rate of 2,000 cubic feet per minute per welder provided when welding indoors in a space less than 10,000 cubic feet or where the ceiling height is less than 16 feet on metals other than indicated in paragraph 2 below?
   (1910.252 (c) (2) thru (c) (2) (ii)

2. When indoors and welding operations involve Fluorine (flux) compounds, Zinc, Lead or when welding over lead base paint, Beryllium, Cadmium, Mercury, or stainless steel, is local ventilation provided utilizing flexible ducts with hoods to be placed at the work with a velocity of 100 linear feet per minute? (The following table shows the rates of ventilation required to accomplish this control velocity using a 3-inch wide flanged suction opening)
   (1910.252 (c) (5) through (12)

Welding Zone	Minimum air flow in cubic feet/minutes See note 1	Duct Diameter in inches See note 2
4-6 inches from arc or torch	150	3
6-8 inches from arc or torch	275	31/2
8-10 inches from arc or torch	425	41/2
10-12 inches from arc or torch	600	51/2

Figure 8 Welding Zone Ventilation

NOTE 1) When brazing with cadmium bearing materials, or when cutting on such materials, increased ventilation may be required

NOTE 2) Nearest half-inch duct diameter based on 4,000 feet per minute velocity in pipe

NOTES:_____

Oxygen-fuel gas systems welding and cutting - 29CFR 1910.253:

General Requirements

NOTES:_____

1. Is acetylene being generated, piped or utilized at a pressure limited to 15 psig, (103kPa gauge pressure), or 30 psia, (206 kPa absolute)? (1910.253 (a) (2)

Cylinders and Containers

NOTES:_____

1. Are all compressed gas cylinders legibly marked, for the purpose of identifying the gas content, with either the chemical or the trade name of the gas and are such markings by means of stenciling, stamping, or labeling, and not readily removable? (1910.253 (b) (1) (ii)

2. Inside of buildings, are cylinders stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior? (1910.253 (b) (2) (ii)

3. When cylinders are standing upright during use or storage, have precautions been taken to prevent accidental upsetting or falling, (chained or strapped to structure)? (1910.253 (b) (2) (ii)

4. Are cylinders assigned storage space located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons (1910.253 (b) (2) (ii)

5. Are valve protection caps, where cylinder is designed to accept a cap, always in place, hand tight, except when cylinders are in use or connected for use? (1910.253 (b) (2) (iv)

6. Are acetylene cylinders stored valve end up? (1910.253 (b) (3) (ii)

Oxygen-fuel Gas Systems, Welding and Cutting - 29CFR 1910.253 Continued:

7. Are oxygen cylinders in storage separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet or by a non-combustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire resistance rating of at least one-half hour?
(1910.253 (b) (4) (iii)

8. Are cylinders, cylinder valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus kept free from oily or greasy substances?
(1910.253 (b) (5) (i)

9. Are cylinder valves closed when work is finished or before moving cylinders?
(1910.253 (b) (5) (ii) (f) and (g)

10. Are cylinders kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them, or fire-resistant shields provided?
(1910.253 (b) (5) (ii) (i)

11. Is a hammer or wrench prohibited from use to open cylinder valves?
(1910.253 (b) (5) (ii) (q)

NOTES:_____

Arc Welding and Cutting Equipment – 29CFR1910.254:

General requirements

NOTES:_____

1. Are workmen designated to operate arc-welding equipment properly instructed and qualified to operate such equipment? (1910.254 (a) (3)

Voltage

NOTES:_____

1. Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for manual arc welding and cutting not exceed 80 volts? (1910.254 (b) (3) (i) [A]

2. Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for automatic, (machine or mechanized), arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts? (1910.254 (b) (3) (i) [B]

3. Does the voltage on Direct-Current machines used for manual arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts? (1910.254 (b) (3) (ii) [A]

4. Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for automatic, (machine or mechanized), arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts? (1910.254 (b) (3) (ii) [B]

Design

NOTES:_____

1. Is control apparatus enclosed, except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles? (1910.254 (b) (4) (ii)

2. Are input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools? (1910.254 (b) (4) (iii)

3. Are terminals for welding leads protected from accidental electrical contact by personnel or by metal objects? (1910.254 (b) (4) (iv)

Arc Welding and Cutting Equipment – 29CFR1910.254 Continued:

Grounding

NOTES:_____

1. Is the frame or case of the welding machine (except engine driven machines) grounded IAW Subpart S, 29CFR 1910? (1910.254 (c) (2) (i)

2. Are conduits containing electrical conductors prohibited from use as work-lead circuits? (1910.254 (c) (2) (ii)

3. Are pipelines prohibited from use as permanent work-lead circuits? (1910.254 (c) (2) (ii)

4. Are chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists and elevators prohibited from carrying welding current? (1910.254 (c) (2) (iii)

5. If a structure, conveyer or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, are the joints bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices? (1910.254 (c) (2) (iv)

6. Are all ground connections checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current? (1910.254 (c) (2) (v)

Supply Connections and Conductors

NOTES:_____

1. Is a disconnect switch with overload protection equivalent disconnect and protection means provided for each outlet intended for connection to a portable welding machine? (1910.254 (c)(3) (i)

Arc Welding and Cutting Equipment – 29CFR1910.254 Continued:

Operation and Maintenance

NOTES:_____

1. Before beginning operations is the machine checked for the following?
   (1910.254 (d) (1) through (8)
   a) That all connections are properly made
   b) That the work lead is firmly attached to the work
   c) That magnetic work clamps are free from adherent metal particles of splatter on work surfaces
   d) That coiled welding cable is spread out before use so as to avoid overheating and serious damage to the insulation
   e) That the machine is properly grounded, with special attention being given to safety ground connections of portable machines
   f) That there are no leaks of cooling water, shielding gas or engine fuel
   g) That the proper switches for shutting down the machine are provided
   h) That the printed rules and instructions provided by the manufacturer are strictly followed
   i) That electrode holders, when not in use, are so placed that they cannot come in contact with persons, conducting objects, fuel, or compressed gas tanks
   j) That cables with splices within 10 feet of the holder are not used
   k) That the operator does not loop or coil welding electrode cable around his body
   l) That any equipment defect or safety hazard is reported to the supervisor and use of the equipment discontinued
   m) That repairs are made only by qualified personnel
   n) That machines that have become wet are thoroughly dried and tested before use
   o) That cables with damaged insulation or exposed bare conductors are replaced

Shade guide for eye protection	
Welding Operation	**Shade Number**
Shielded metal-arc welding – 1/16th-, 3/32nd-, 1/8th-, 5/32nd-inch electrodes	10
Gas-Shielded arc welding (non-ferrous) – 1/16th-, 3/32nd-, 1/8th-, 5/32nd-inch electrodes	11
Gas-Shielded arc welding (ferrous) – 1/16th-, 3/32nd-, 1/8th-, 5/32nd-inch electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding – 3/16th-, 7/32nd-, 1/4th- inch electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding – 5/16th-, 3/8th - inch electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10-14
Carbon arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch Brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, 6 inches and over	5 or 6
Gas welding (light) up to 1/8th inch	3 or 4
Gas welding (medium) up to 1/8th inch to 1/2 inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (heavy) 1/2 and over	5 or 6

Figure 9 Shade guide for welding operations

Chapter 18. Electrical - Subpart S

Hazard severity	Accident probability				
	A Frequent	B Likely	C Occasional	D Seldom	E Unlikely
I Catastrophic	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**
II Critical	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
III Marginal	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**
IV Negligible	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

General requirements - 29 CFR 1910.303:

Examination, installation, and use of equipment:

NOTES:_____

1. Is electrical equipment free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees? (1910.303 (b) (1)

2. Are markings, to include manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking, placed on the product indicating voltage, current, wattage or other ratings as necessary, and of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved, placed on the equipment? (1910.303 (e)

Identification of disconnecting means and circuits:

NOTES:_____

1. Is each disconnecting means for motors and appliances legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident? (1910.303 (f)

600 volts, nominal, or less and over 600 volts, nominal:

NOTES:_____

1. Is sufficient access and working space provided and maintained around all electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment? (1910.303 (g) (1) and (h) (3)

2. Is electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures? (1910.303 (g) (2) (i)

3. Are entrances to buildings, rooms and other guarded locations containing exposed live parts locked and marked with conspicuous warning signs forbidding unqualified persons to enter? (1910.303 (g) (2) (iii) and (h) (2)

Wiring design and protection - 29 CFR 1910.304:

Use and identification of grounded and grounding conductors:

NOTES:_____

1. Is any ground conductor attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity?
   (1910.304 (a) (2)

2. Are grounding terminals or grounding-type devices on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug used for purposes other than grounding?
   (1910.304 (a) (3)

Branch circuits:

NOTES:_____

1. Do outlet devices have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served?
   (1910.304 (b) (2)

Outside conductors, 600 volts:

NOTES:_____

1. Are outside power lines located a minimum of 10 feet above sidewalks or platforms, 12 feet over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic, 15 feet over areas subject to truck traffic and a minimum of 18 feet over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways?
   (1910.304 (c)(2) (i) through (iv)

Overcurrent protection:

NOTES:_____

1. Are overcurrent devices readily accessible to each employee or authorized building management personnel and located where they will not be exposed to physical damage or in the vicinity of easily ignitable material?
   (1910.304 (e) (iv)

2. Are exposed non-current-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment and cord-plug-connected equipment that may become energized, grounded, and is the path to ground from circuits, equipment and enclosures permanent and continuous?
   (1910.304 (f) (4) and (5) (iv)

3. Is ground-fault detection and relaying provided to automatically de-energize any high voltage system component, which has developed a ground fault?
   (1910.304 (f) (7)

4. Are all non-current carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment, including their associated fences, housing, enclosures, and supporting structures, grounded?
   (1910.304 (f) (7) (iii)

Wiring methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use - 29 CFR 1910.305:

Wiring Methods

NOTES:_____

1. Are metal raceways, cable armor, and other metal enclosures for conductors metallically joined together into a continuous electric conductor and so connected to all boxes, fittings, and cabinets as to provide effective electrical continuity? (1910.305 (a) (1) (i)

2. Are wiring systems of any type prohibited in ducts used to transport dust, loose stock or flammable vapor, vapor removal or for ventilation of commercial-type cooking equipment? (1910.305 (a) (1) (ii)

Cabinets, boxes, and fittings:

NOTES:_____

1. Are conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings protected from abrasion; and openings, through which conductors enter, effectively closed? (1910.305 (b) (1)

2. Are all unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings effectively closed? (1910.305 (b) (1)

3. Are all pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings provided with approved covers? (1910.305 (b) (2)

4. Are covers for pull and junction boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal, permanently (readily visible and legible) marked "High Voltage"? (1910.305 (b) (3) (ii)

Wiring methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use - 29 CFR 1910.305 Continued:

Switches:

1. Are single-throw knife switches so connected that the blades are dead when the switch is in the open position and so placed that gravity will not tend to close them?
   (1910.305 (c) (1)

NOTES:_____

Enclosures for damp or wet locations:

1. Are cabinets, cutout boxes, fittings, boxes, and panel board enclosures in damp or wet locations installed so as to prevent moisture or water from entering and accumulating within the enclosure?
   (1910.305 (e) (1)

2. Are switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards installed in wet locations enclosed in weatherproof enclosures?
   (1910.305 (e) (2)

NOTES:_____

Flexible Cords and Cables

1. Are flexible cords and cables prohibited from use as a substitute for permanent wiring of a structure, and prohibited from being run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors, running through doorways, windows, or similar openings?
   (1910.305 (g) (1) (iii)

Equipment for general use:

1. Are exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals guarded against accidental contact?
   (1910.305 (j) (4) (iv)

NOTES_____

Specific purpose equipment and installations - 29 CFR 1910.306:

Cranes and hoists:

1. Is a readily accessible disconnecting means provided between the runway contact conductors and the power supply? (1910.306 (b) (1) (i)

2. Is another readily accessible disconnecting means capable of being locked in the open position, provided in the leads from the runway contact conductors or other power supply on any crane or monorail hoist? (1910.306 (b) (1) (ii)

NOTES:_____

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Electric welders-disconnecting:

1. Is a disconnecting means provided in the supply circuit for each motor-generated arc welder, and for each AC transformer and DC rectifier arc welder which is not equipped with a disconnect mounted as an integral part of the welder? (1910.306 (d) (1)

NOTES:_____

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Data processing systems-disconnecting means:

1. Is a disconnecting means provided and readily accessible to the operator at the principle exit door to disconnect the power to all electronic equipment in data processing or computer rooms? (1910.306 (e)

NOTES_____

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Specific purpose equipment and installations - 29 CFR 1910.306:

Portable electric equipment

1. Are flexible electric cords prohibited from use to raise or lower the equipment? (1910.334 (a) (1))

2. Are flexible electric cords prohibited from fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation? (1910.334 (a) (1)

3. Are portable cord and plug connected equipment and flexible cord sets visually inspected for external defects prior to use on any shift? (1910.334 (a) (2) (i)

4. If there is a defect or evidence of damage, is the item removed from service and prohibited from use? (1910.334 (a) (2) (ii)

5. Are flexible cords that are used with grounding type equipment provided with an equipment-grounding conductor, and are adapters that interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection prohibited? (1910.334 (a) (3) (i), (ii)

6. Are attachment plugs and receptacles prohibited from connections and alterations that would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding connector? (1910.334 (a) (3) (ii)

NOTES:_____

Chapter 19. Army Resource Materials

Army Regulations	
AR 10-5	Organization and Functions, HQ, DA
AR 11-9	Ionizing Radiation Protection
AR 385-14	Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional Munitions and Explosives
AR 385-16	System Safety Engineering and Management
AR 385-40	Accident Reporting and Records
AR 385-42	Investigation of NATO Nation Aircraft or Missile Accidents and Incidents
AR 385-55	Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents
AR 385-61	The Army Chemical Agents Safety Program
AR 385-63	Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition
AR 385-64	Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards
AR 385-95	Army Aviation Accident Prevention
AR 40-5	Preventive Medicine
AR 40-61	Medical Logistics Policies and Procedures
AR 40-63	Ophthalmic Services
AR 420-90	Fire Protection
AR 5-3	Installation Management and Organization
AR 600-55	The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing and Licensing)
AR 672-74	Army Accident Prevention Awards
AR 700-141	Hazardous Material Information System
AR 70-62	Airworthiness Qualification of US Army Aircraft
AR 708-1	Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment and Supply Management Data
AR 710-2	Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level
AR 750-10	Modification of Material and Issuing Safety of Use Messages and Commercial Vehicle Safety Recalls
AR 75-1	Malfunctions involving Weapons and Explosives
AR 752-50	System Requisitioning, Receipt and Issue System
Field Manuals	
FM 100-14	Risk Management
FM 100-22	Installation Management
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations
Technical Bulletins	
TB MED 502	Occupational and Environmental Health - Respiratory Protection Program
TB MED 575	Swimming Pools and Bathing Facilities
TB 700-2	Department of Defense Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures
Department of the Army Pamphlets	
DA PAM 385-1	Small Unit Safety Officer/NCO Guide
DAPAM 40-503	The Army Industrial Hygiene Program
Department of Defense Instruction	
DODI 6055.1	DOD Occupational Health and Safety
DODI 6055.2	Personal Protective Equipment

Chapter 20. INDEX

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